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A HISTORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
BUFFALO

BY
JULIAN PARK



1917

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ILLUSTRATED

BUFFALO
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A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO¹

I. THE BEGINNINGS.

In few instances are the initial steps which led to the creation of great educational institutions fully known. In many cases no record was ever made of them, their interest and importance not being realized when the events occurred. In the case of the most of Buffalo's historic institutions records have fortunately been preserved or else the institutions are not yet so old that they have lost either their founders or the second generation of their founders, to hand down personal reminiscences, made permanent when their importance is understood. The Civil War years were not so turbulent as to prevent or postpone the founding of several of those institutions of which the city is proudest—the Historical Society, the Fine Arts Academy, and the Society of Natural Sciences.

Buffalo's University reaches back further than any of these, and the movement to extend higher education throughout the city had its inception ten years before the University was actually created. Like its forerunner, the present University is fortunate in bearing not the name of any single great benefactor—for such, during its first seventy years, it lacked—but of the city which it serves and adorns; and in this respect it antedates many other insti-

¹ Thanks are due to the following for criticisms and corrections of these pages: Chancellor Charles P. Norton, Dean Willis G. Gregory, Dr. Charles G. Stockton, the late Dr. James A. Gibson, Philip B. Goetz, and Charles E. Rhodes. The author, however, takes responsibility for errors of omission and commission.

tutions which, though younger, have succeeded in heretofore surpassing it in wealth — such as the universities of Rochester, Syracuse, New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and universities which bear the names of other cities in this vicinity.

In fact the University of Buffalo is rather an anomaly among educational institutions. For nearly seventy years it was a university in name only, a collection of professional schools with little unifying influence. The wonder is that these schools could have achieved their creditable reputation and accomplished such scholastic results as they have, wholly without the aid of any endowment. No non-sectarian university in the country, so far as is known, has been so peculiarly situated. If this peculiarity connotes a poverty of equipment, it is true only in comparison with other wealthier institutions; if it means a poverty of intellectual resources, there is no possible foundation for such a theory. In fact, the poverty of the institution has been a standing challenge to the best intellects of the city to compensate by their almost gratuitous service for the otherwise unenviable and difficult position of their institution. The university became theirs in a peculiar sense; for never have men of such attainments been so loyal under such discouraging conditions. If this led in some few cases to a feeling of egotistic indispensability, it also bred a sentiment of persistence and energy and quiet determination not to allow a thing so uniquely theirs to perish or even in the slightest to deteriorate.

The motive calling for the creation of each of the departments of the University has been in each case a desire on the part of the professional men of the city to extend opportunities for training in their profession to young men and women of the community. Professional pride was thus the compelling factor in providing these forms of technical education — pride in maintaining the best traditions of

their profession and handing them down intact to the next generation and after that to generations of those yet to come. This pride was of the finest and most unselfish kind, because in each case it entailed a large financial sacrifice on the part of the teachers in these departments.

But underlying and permeating this desire to extend the facilities for professional training has been the realization that the technical departments would not have been truly proficient without the unifying influence which only a department of liberal arts can give. The establishment of professional departments without this solidifying force is like putting up the superstructure before the foundation of the building is made. It is clear—as Huxley, in an address on medical education², once showed—that the university may best co-operate with the medical school by making due provision for those branches of knowledge which lie at the foundation of medicine. He might well have extended this fundamental observation to include the necessity for the university's making proper provision for the study of those branches which lie at the foundation of *all* professional teaching. And so it has been that the teachers in our University's existing departments have been, of all those most enthusiastic for the college of arts, the leaders from the very beginning.

It has been hinted previously that the present institution is not the first university that was contemplated for Buffalo. The speculative craze of 1836 is a well-known episode not only in the life of the city but in the history of the nation; but for several reasons, Buffalo perhaps suffered more in that disastrous year than most other cities of the country. It was then the stepping-stone from East to West. The Erie Canal, recently completed, brought goods and immigrants in large numbers. Guy H. Salisbury, in Volume IV of the Buffalo Historical Society Publications, gives per-

² "Critiques and Addresses," 67.

haps as interesting and complete an account of what that speculative craze meant to the city as can be found. He does not fail to point out the vast designs for the benefit of the city made possible, apparently by the quickly gotten wealth and the sudden failure of these designs by the as sudden loss of that wealth. Three of the more interesting and picturesque projects which he mentions are the Perry monument, which, on paper, towered 100 feet above the pavement of what is now Shelton Square; the great Exchange, which, with a dome 220 feet high, was to occupy the whole block of Clarendon Square opposite the churches of Shelton Square; and lastly, the great Western University, or University of Western New York (the exact designation not being clear), which progressed as far as, if not, indeed, farther than the other ambitious projects, since this institution actually received its charter from the State Legislature.

Mr. Fillmore, in his address at the first Commencement of the present University³, pointed out that during the summer of that disastrous year books were opened and subscriptions made for the Western University, endowing six or seven professorships at \$5,000 each⁴, and twelve or fifteen thousand dollars were also subscribed to the general fund. A building lot was even presented by one of the city's wealthiest men, Judge Walden, near the old barracks. Although Mr. Fillmore does not exactly say so, it seems clear that the name of College Street was bestowed upon that thoroughfare because it was to mark the western boundary of the proposed campus, its other borders being North and Allen streets and Delaware Avenue.

There was nothing wrong with the vision of the men of the '30s; there was nothing wrong with their public spirit; there was nothing wrong even with their common sense.

³ Buffalo Historical Society "Publications," XI, 45.

⁴ Nowadays endowments of professorships require at least \$70,000, and \$90,000 is a more general minimum.

Nobody could foresee the tremendous crash; which nevertheless must have been inevitable, so much so that President Van Buren even called Congress together in extra session in order that, as he said, they might devise a means to save the government itself from bankruptcy.⁵

Mr. Salisbury asks, "Did no good grow out of all this evil? There were, indeed, stately edifices built, innumerable stores, warehouses and 'mammouth' hotels erected, canals dug, railroads projected, ships and steamboats put afloat under the impulses of '36, which remained and were of some use after. But what was gained by this precocity of growth?" In Mr. Salisbury's view, looking at the pecuniary distress and stagnation of business which followed, there was no gain, even remote, and the great university project seemed to have died without hope of resurrection.

But not more than ten years after that sudden calamity it was revived again, and this time permanently. One reason for its revival was the advent during the '30s and '40s of a number of men, mostly physicians, who, notwithstanding Buffalo's subsequent eminence as a medical center, have not yet been surpassed in fame and public regard. Frank H. Hamilton, Austin Flint, James P. White, Thomas M. Foote were among the physicians who first brought prestige to the city, and they, with sympathetic laymen, were the founders of the University of Buffalo. It was the physicians present at the first meeting who, after hot debate, persuaded the other members of the group to attempt not only a medical school, but a university with powers as complete and diversified as those possessed by any in the land. The departments specifically thought of at first were, primarily, the medical, and then the academic,

5 "The panic of 1837 desolated every hamlet and brought woe to every home. Want and failure stalked the land. Mills were closed, mortgages foreclosed, whole towns swept off the map, fortunes vanished in a night. Prices became ridiculous, wages were reduced to the starvation point, and profits were the substance of reverie. No subsequent panic wrought such havoc with the great masses of our people as did the crisis of 1837."—S. P. Orth, "Five American Politicians," p. 157.

theological, and law departments. Fortunately, one of the prime movers in the enterprise was at that time a member of the State Assembly, and it was chiefly through the un-wearied exertions of Nathan K. Hall that the charter, on May 11, 1846, was granted to the first Council. Other and more ancient universities have likewise been deficient in the organization of these faculties without which, strictly speaking, no university can have a clear title to the term. The example which comes first to mind is Salerno, which, though one of the most famous of medieval universities, never established any other faculty than that of medicine. Paris in its palmiest days had no faculty of law. And so Buffalo, with only a medical faculty for forty years, historically considered, is by no means a unique case, though of a kind seldom met in modern times.

A number of years ago a dignitary from another State once paid a visit to Yale College and introduced himself as chancellor of a university whose name was new to his host. "How large a faculty have you?" President Day asked him. "Not any," was the answer. "Have you any library or buildings?" "Not yet." "Any endowment?" "None." "What have you?" the president persisted, and the visitor brightened as he said, "We have a fine charter."⁶ And so, although for forty years the Medical Department comprised all there was of the University, it was known, not as the Buffalo Medical College, but as the University of Buffalo. Nevertheless, although it has possessed full authorization, the institution has always been conservative in availing itself of the generous prerogatives conferred upon it by the Legislature. Only in one or two cases have academic honors been bestowed in departments of learning not already organized.

6 D. C. Gilman, "The Launching of a University," 6.

The men and women who have been recipients of degrees from this University number the surprising total of 5,825, divided as follows:

DEGREES CONFERRED, 1846-1917

Doctor of Medicine.....	2,935, including 10 honorary
Graduate in Pharmacy.....	638, including 3 honorary
Bachelor of Pharmacy.....	353
Master of Pharmacy.....	26, including 1 honorary
Doctor of Pharmacy.....	6
Analytical Chemist.....	89
Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	3
Bachelor of Laws.....	710
Master of Laws.....	12
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	1,043
Bachelor of Pedagogy.....	5
Master of Pedagogy.....	1
Doctor of Pedagogy.....	2
Doctor of Philosophy.....	1
Bachelor of Science.....	1 (honorary)
<hr/>	
	5,825

II. MEN WHO MADE IT.

Like many institutions of those days, the University was first organized as a joint stock corporation and, indeed, continued as such until as recently as 1909, though there is no record of dividends ever having been declared. Naturally, however, the founders did not establish the corporation with any idea in view of financial benefit for themselves. The capital authorized was \$100,000 and the charter provided that \$20,000 of stock should be subscribed within three years, and ten per cent. paid in cash, although the public-spirited physicians did not stop there. During the next year and a half they secured subscriptions from 130 citizens, aggregating \$12,000. With it they bought a site on Main Street on the corner of Virginia, 100 feet by 200, and there erected the first building to be used for

higher education in Buffalo. The older residents will easily recall this unique brown stone building of only two and a half stories, with little spires at each corner, which stood for so many years for all there was to the University of Buffalo. It was dedicated on December 7, 1849.

It would be valuable, merely as a contrast between the business and educational methods of those days and these, to quote in full the charter of the University, but excerpts must here suffice as evidence of the founders' intent. The stockholders were to elect sixteen of their fellow-shareholders as their first Council and it was provided that no one religious sect should have a majority of the board. In addition, each of the several faculties, as they were organized, was to appoint one member to represent it on the Council, and the Mayor of the city was to be also an ex-officio member. The appointment of all University officers was to be made by the Council upon nomination from the several faculties. It is incidentally an evidence of their confidence in the faculties, that no nominations made to it from any department has it ever refused to confirm.

Section VIII defines its academic powers thus: "The University shall grant the students under its charge such diplomas or honorary testimonials as are usually granted by any university, college or seminary of learning in the United States . . ."

The roll of the original Council shows without further mention how admirably the undertaking was supported by the most representative citizens. The office of Chancellor, in those days even more than now an honorary position — practically his only duty being to preside on the Commencement stage — was given very naturally to Millard Fillmore, who held it until his death in 1874, not resigning it during his incumbency as President and consequent absence from the city. Judge George W. Clinton was president of the Council until, upon his election as Regent of

the State University, he removed to Albany in 1856. A tower of strength to the young institution, he never, in Mr. Larned's words,⁷ "in some fine and beautiful qualities of genius and temper, had his peer among our people." Joseph G. Masten, who succeeded Judge Clinton as mayor of the city, was one of the original Council; so was Elbridge G. Spaulding, who acted a part of such importance in the congressional and financial history of the Civil War. George R. Babcock, another of the founders, was characterized by Mr. Putnam as "a man who might easily be taken as a Roman senator in the last days of republican Rome, when none were for the party and all were for the State." Very pleasant is the coincidence that on the site of Mr. Babcock's home should have been erected the building of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which was the first important gift presented to the University to aid in the foundation of an Arts Department.

Orsamus H. Marshall, the second Chancellor, was also a member of the original Council. A quiet, scholarly man, disliking pretense and publicity. custodian of many estates and adviser of a large clientage, Mr. Marshall is a figure second only to Fillmore in the debt in which he placed Buffalo's earliest institutions. The Historical Society and the Grosvenor Library are notably the institutions to which, as with the University, he was indispensable. Nathan K. Hall rendered concrete services from the very beginning, and later, as a Federal judge and Postmaster-General in his friend Fillmore's Cabinet, he became a figure of national importance. James O. Putnam, deprived by his ill health of the brilliant career awaiting him at the bar, has an honored name in the diplomatic history of the nation as well as in the legislative annals of his own State. Appointed by Lincoln consul at Havre, he subsequently became, in Hayes's administration, Minister to Belgium and

⁷ "History of Buffalo," 197.

during these periods, as at other times, the Council was necessarily deprived of his service. As one of its original members, the historical continuity of his membership, while somewhat broken, none the less covers a long period, since he resigned in 1902, being Chancellor at that time. William A. Bird, surveyor of the boundary line between the United States and Canada; Gaius B. Rich, a banker; Dr. Thomas M. Foote, distinguished in literature as well as in medicine; Ira A. Blossom, Isaac Sherman, Albert H. Tracy—who likewise had a brilliant career in public life, State Senator and Congressman, and who had, Mr. Larned says,⁸ "few peers among our people in sheer intellectual power"; James S. Wadsworth, Treodotus Burwell, John D. Shepard, Hiram A. Tucker, Orson Phelps and Dr. James P. White, the delegate elected by the Medical Faculty, were the other members of that remarkable group.

A complete roll of the Council from its beginning to the present day presents a list of citizens of such varied attainments that it is profitable here to give their names with the dates of their incumbency, but as each of them was added reference will be made to any particular facts justified by his length or his degree of service. Every name on this list is an honored one in the city's annals and no more adequate evidence of the importance, real or potential, of the University to the city can be suggested than by reproducing this roster.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1846-1917

Millard Fillmore.....	1846-1874, first Chancellor
George W. Clinton.....	1846-1856, President of the Council
Ira A. Blossom.....	1846-1857
Thomas M. Foote.....	1846-1851
Joseph G. Masten.....	1846-1856*
Isaac Sherman.....	1846-1857*
Gaius B. Rich.....	1846-1857

⁸ "History of Buffalo," 201.

* Exact dates uncertain.

William A. Bird.....	1846-1853*
George R. Babcock.....	1846-1876
Nathan K. Hall.....	1846-1870
James S. Wadsworth.....	1846-1850
Theodotus Burwell.....	1846-1857
John D. Shepard.....	1846-1855
Hiram A. Tucker.....	1846-1849*
Orsamus H. Marshall.....	1846-1884, second Chancellor
Orson Phelps.....	1846-1856
Elbridge G. Spaulding.....	1846-1897
James P. White.....	1846-1882, from Medical Faculty
James O. Putnam.....	1846-1862, 1877-1902, fourth Chancellor
Frank H. Hamilton.....	1850-1862
Austin Flint.....	1850-1862, Secretary
Jesse Ketchum.....	1850-1868
James Hollister.....	1850-1886, Secretary
Orlando Allen.....	1852-1877
George C. White.....	1855-1860
Aaron D. Patchin.....	1855-1859
George Hadley.....	1856-1878, Secretary
Sanford B. Hunt.....	1857-1870
John Wilkeson.....	1857-1887
Albert H. Tracy.....	1857-1860
Henry W. Rogers.....	1858-1872
Thomas F. Rochester.....	1860-1887
Timothy T. Lockwood.....	1863-1870
George S. Hazard.....	1863-1903
George E. Hayes.....	1868-1882
Julius F. Miner.....	1870-1883
Joseph Warren.....	1870-1876
James N. Matthews.....	1871-1886, Secretary
E. Carleton Sprague.....	1877-1895, third Chancellor
David Gray.....	1877-1886
James N. Scatcherd.....	1878-1885
Charles Cary.....	1879-
Sherman S. Rogers.....	1882-1898
Edwin T. Evans.....	1885-1906
George Gorham.....	1885-1905, sixth (acting) Chancellor
Frank M. Hollister.....	1886-1916, Secretary
Robert Keating.....	1886-1906
John C. Graves.....	1886-1891

* Exact dates uncertain.

Josiah Jewett.....	1886-1891
Matthew D. Mann.....	1886-1912, from Medical Faculty
Frank P. Vandenbergh.....	1886-1890, from Pharmacy Faculty
Richard K. Noye.....	1886-1890*
Roswell Park.....	1887-1914
Lawrence D. Rumsey.....	1887-1908
T. Guilford Smith.....	1887-1890
Wilson S. Bissell.....	1890-1903, fifth Chancellor
Edmund Hayes.....	1890-1901
John J. Albright.....	1890-1901
Willis G. Gregory.....	1890-, from Pharmacy Faculty
Spencer Clinton.....	1891-1898, from Law Faculty
William C. Barrett.....	1892-1903, from Dental Faculty
Bryant B. Glenny.....	1897-1898 from Teachers' College
George H. Lewis.....	1895-1898
Charles W. Goodyear.....	1898-1906
Adelbert Moot.....	1898-1912, from Law Faculty
William H. Hotchkiss.....	1899-1906
Worthington C. Miner.....	1901-1903
Henry R. Howland.....	1901-
George B. Snow.....	1903-1912, from Dental Faculty
Stephen M. Clement.....	1904-1906
Louis L. Babcock.....	1904-
John Lord O'Brian.....	1904-
John B. Olmsted.....	1904-
Robert R. Hefford.....	1904-1914
Charles P. Norton.....	1905-, seventh Chancellor
Loran L. Lewis, Jr.....	1906-
Edward Michael.....	1906-
Carleton Sprague.....	1906-1915
Arthur D. Bissell.....	1906-1917
Edward C. Lufkin.....	1906-1908
William H. Gratwick.....	1908-
Andrew V. V. Raymond.....	1908-
Herbert U. Williams.....	1912-1915, from Medical Faculty
Daniel H. Squire.....	1912-, from Dental Faculty
Carlos C. Alden.....	1912-, from Law Faculty
Philip Becker Goetz.....	1914-, Secretary, 1916-
Peter W. Van Peyma.....	1914-1917, from Medical Alumni
Thomas H. McKee.....	1915-, from Medical Faculty
Walter P. Cooke.....	1916-

* Exact dates uncertain.

III. PHASES OF GROWTH.

The year 1846 happened to mark the most important single event in the history of American medicine, for it was on October 16th of that year that there took place the first demonstration of the possibility of alleviating pain during surgical operations. Hence when on October 16, 1896, Dr. Roswell Park, professor of surgery, delivered at the University an address commemorative of the event,⁹ it took on also the character of a memorial of the University's semi-centennial and linked the destiny of the Medical Department with the progress of American medicine in a happy and significant manner.

No time was lost by the Council in establishing the Faculty of Medicine, which, on August 25, 1846, was done by the appointment of the following professors:

Charles Brodhead Coventry, M. D., professor of physiology and medical jurisprudence.

Charles Alfred Lee, M. D., professor of pathology and *materia medica*.

James Webster, M. D., professor of general and special anatomy.

James P. White, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children.

Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery.

Austin Flint, M. D., professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine.

George Hadley, M. D., professor of chemistry and pharmacy.

Corydon La Ford, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy, and librarian.

Drs. Coventry, Hadley, Webster, Lee and Hamilton also held chairs in the Geneva Medical College, an institution which had an honorable career for a number of years, but

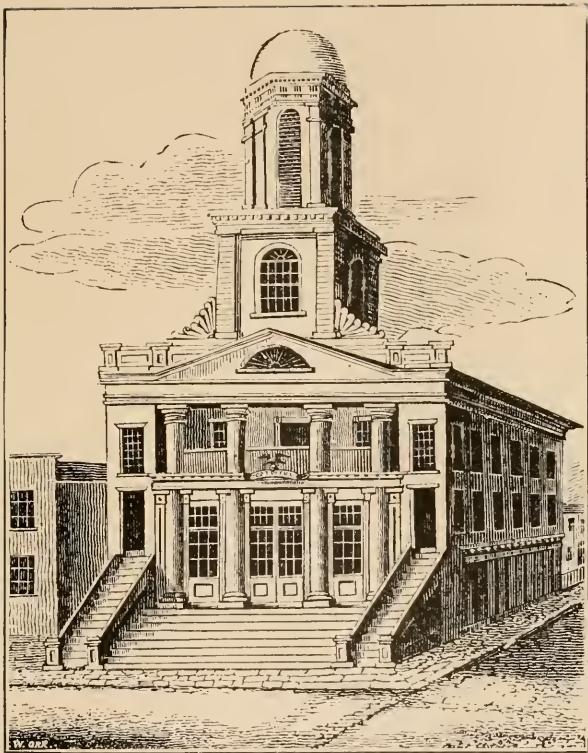
⁹ Park, "The Evil Eye," 351-380.

on account of its location in a small town could not successfully compete with schools in such centers of population as Albany and Buffalo; and in 1872 the Geneva College became the Medical Department of Syracuse University. It had been established in 1834 by a faculty largely augmented by the retiring professors of the defunct Fairfield Medical School, chartered in 1812.¹⁰ The sessions at Geneva being held in the early part of the winter, the majority of the Buffalo Faculty could not assume their duties until later, so that for several years lecturers were giving the same course twice in the same winter at different institutions. Naturally the question of accommodating students came next after the election of a Faculty, and for the first few sessions, lacking a building of its own, the College held its lectures in the old First Baptist Church at the corner of Washington and Seneca streets.

In the words of Chancellor Fillmore at the first Commencement, the building was "fitted up at considerable expense for the purpose, and the first annual course of lectures commenced by this distinguished body of professors on the first Wednesday of February last, which term is now about to close. The whole number of students attending has been 72, 17 of whom will receive their diplomas as Doctors of Medicine today. These are the first fruits of this literary and scientific vineyard, and I trust they are only samples of a more abundant harvest that is to be annually gathered hereafter. If at the beginning any doubted the success of this enterprise, or thought the attempt premature, enough has now been done to dispel every doubt and allay every apprehension. For never within our knowledge has any medical college opened with so large a class of students and closed its first year under such flattering auspices."¹¹

¹⁰ Syracuse University Catalogue.

¹¹ Buffalo Historical Society "Publications," XI, 47.



From "Picture Book of Earlier Buffalo."

FIRST HOME OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

First Baptist Church, northeast corner of Washington and Seneca Streets, where lectures were held during the first two sessions.

Mr. Fillmore's position regarding the financial status of an institution of learning, while probably no different nor on any higher plane than that of most men of his day, seems to us of the present to be at least curious. Apparently no endowment was thought of for the institution. The idea seems to have been that it could go on permanently with no income other than students' fees. As to the source of equipment, Mr. Fillmore seems to have calmly forgotten that any very large equipment was necessary, although he does not deny that "some assistance may be required to raise the requisite funds to buy the land and erect suitable buildings. But this accomplished," he asks rather naïvely, "Why should not an institution of this kind sustain itself? If professors feel that their compensation depends upon the number of students they instruct, they will endeavor to acquit themselves in such a manner as to increase the number; and if they are not able to attract a sufficient number to afford an adequate compensation, then I maintain that that is evidence of one of two things; either the professor is incompetent and should, therefore, quit his vocation, or is not wanted and therefore should not be employed. It resolves itself into a want of capacity to instruct, or a want of pupils to be instructed. Neither of these can be remedied by State bounty or testamentary endowments. The Medical Department has thus far been continuing on the plan that the fee from the students is the only reward for the professor; and I am happy to add, with every prospect of success."¹²

He forgot this much, however: the possibility that in their desire to increase the student enrollment and hence their own compensation, the professors might let down the bars of scholastic requirements and discipline and so lead to speedy deterioration. Happily, the Medical Depart-

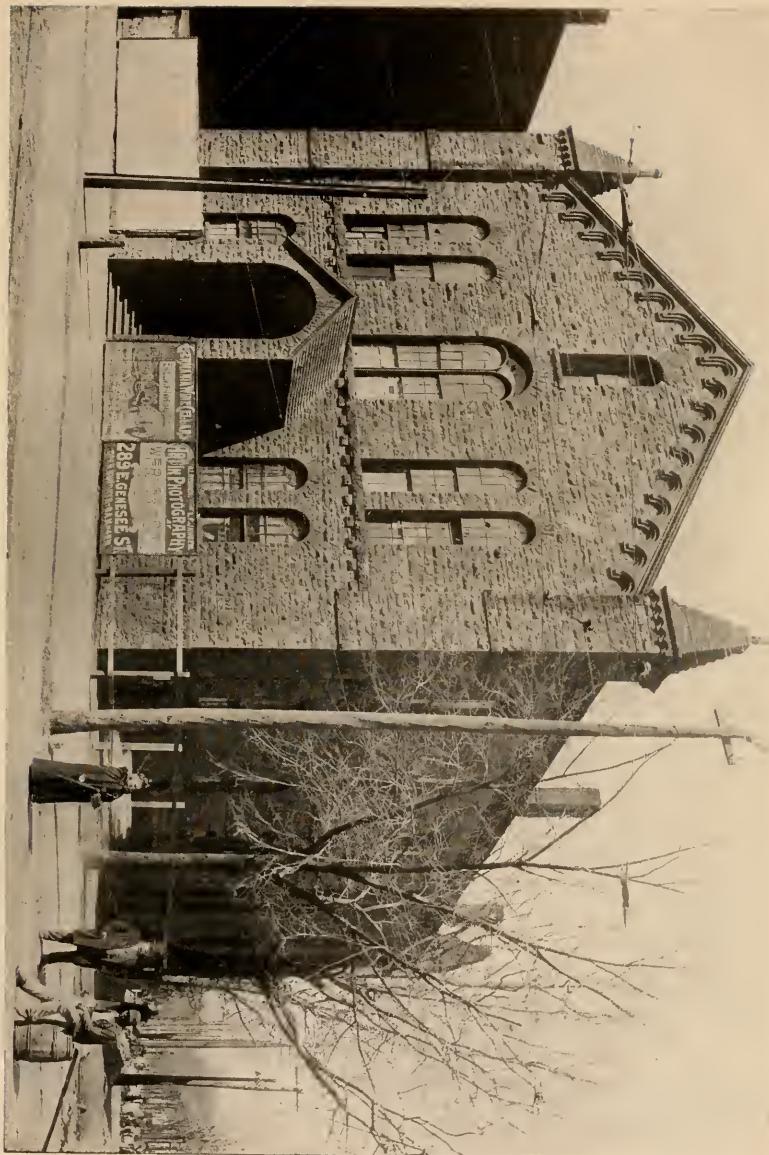
12 *Ibid.*, 48.

ment, together with the other professional schools, has never been confronted with this possibility and for no other reason, of course, than the high-minded devotion of their Faculties.

At the very beginning the same sort of argument for an academic department which for the subsequent seventy years was so persistently voiced was heard in no uncertain terms from the Chancellor and in very much the same tones to which the city has echoed ever since. The potency of the arguments may be realized, together with their applicability to the conditions of seventy years ago, as well as to those of today, by quoting the closing paragraph of the Chancellor's address of 1847:¹³

This department being thoroughly and rightly established, I hope next to see the academic department organized, and at the earliest possible moment; and why should we despair of this? The time has come when such an institution is indispensable to the wants and honor of our city. I appeal to every father who has a son to educate. Why should he be compelled to send that son to some eastern village or distant city to give him a liberal education? Can it be that this proud Queen City of the Lakes, into whose lap is poured the commercial wealth of eight states, cannot maintain a single college! Are our crowded wharves and glutted warehouses mere mockeries of wealth? No—our numerous and costly temples for religious worship not only attest our piety and devotion, but show what the enterprise and noble generosity of Buffalo can accomplish when its sympathies and energies are enlisted in a good cause. Then let me appeal to you on behalf of the University of Buffalo, your own darling child, bearing your own name, and stretching out its arms for your support. Will you see it perish, or will you step forward with true paternal feelings, and minister to its wants, and raise it from despondency to hope, from weakness to power, and from childhood to manhood? If you will, be assured that you will establish an institution eminently useful to yourselves, which will become the pride and ornament of our city, and for which you will receive the grateful thanks and fervent blessings of unborn millions.

13 *Ibid.*, 49.



From "Picture Book of Earlier Buffalo,"

SECOND HOME OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1840-1893

Corner of Main and Virginia Streets

Unfortunately, the first minute-book of the Council, containing a record of the action taken by that body from 1846 to 1855, has been lost, so that practically the only events occurring during those years which are of certain knowledge are to be found in newspaper reports. The Council held, for many years, only annual meetings, the chief purport of which was to confer degrees upon the graduating classes.

It would be interesting to know the details of the erection of the first college building, but there is an excellent description of the building, together with the work of the college at that time, in the *Commercial Advertiser* of September 18, 1849. The remarks that are there recorded concerning the building indicate that it was excellently adapted to the needs of medical education of those days, and particular comment is made upon the dissecting room, which, in spaciousness and adaptation to its objects, was regarded as unsurpassed in the whole country. This, despite the fact that the total cost of building and site probably did not equal the sum of \$25,000. The location was a favorable one, giving the College of those days something of the facilities for clinical teaching which the present college building enjoys. Adjacent to the building, on Pearl Place, was the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, presenting the best opportunities in the city for clinical instruction.

It is quite remarkable that the seven men who constituted the original Faculty all remained in active occupancy of their chairs for the first five years. Thus the plans and the policy of the College were well crystallized and a foundation laid for its continuance and progressive existence for seventy years, during which time it has numbered among its professors many of the men of whom American medicine is proudest. The following list includes the names, with years of access and exit, of those who have held chairs in the permanent (or, as it was later called, the

executive) Faculty from 1846 to 1915. In that year a far-reaching reorganization of the entire teaching methods took place, with many changes in the system of instruction and administration.¹⁴ It was accordingly a new era of the College which began in that year (1915), although the changes which took place were not so much in personnel as in methods.

<i>Access</i>	<i>Exit</i>
1846 James P. White, Obstetrics.....	1881
1846 George Hadley, Chemistry and Pharmaey.....	1851
1846 Charles B. Coventry, Physiology.....	1851
1846 Charles A. Lee, <i>Materia Medica</i>	1870
1846 James Webster, Anatomy.....	1851
1846 Frank H. Hamilton, Surgery.....	1860
1846 Austin Flint, Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	1859
1851 James Hadley, Chemistry and Toxicology.....	1878
1851 John C. Dalton, Physiology.....	1855
1851 Benjamin R. Palmer, Anatomy.....	1853
1852 Edward M. Moore, Surgery.....	1882
1853 Thomas F. Rochester, Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	1887
1857 Sanford B. Hunt, Anatomy.....	1858
1857 Theophilus Mack, <i>Materia Medica</i>	1860
1859 Sanford Eastman, Anatomy.....	1870
1859 Austin Flint, Jr., Physiology.....	1860
1860 Joshua R. Lothrop, <i>Materia Medica</i>	1864
1861 William H. Mason, Physiology.....	1886
1867 Julius F. Miner, Special Surgery.....	1882
1870 Milton G. Potter, Anatomy.....	1877
1870 S. M. Eastman, <i>Materia Medica</i>	1873
1873 E. V. Stoddard, <i>Materia Medica</i>	1888
1878 Charles A. Doremus, Chemistry and Toxicology.....	1881
1878 Charles Cary, Anatomy.....	1889
1882 Matthew D. Mann, Obstetrics.....	1912
1882 R. A. Witthaus, Chemistry and Toxicology.....	1889
1883 Roswell Park, Surgery.....	1914
1886 Julius Pohlman, Physiology.....	1889
1887 Charles G. Stockton, Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	—
1889 Charles Cary, <i>Materia Medica</i>	1899

¹⁴ See page 74.

1889 Charles Cary, Clinical Medicine.....	1911
1890 John Parmenter, Anatomy.....	1904
1890 Herbert M. Hill, Chemistry and Toxicology.....	1910
1899 Eli H. Long, <i>Materia Medica</i> and Therapeutics.....	1912
1900 Frederick C. Busch, Physiology.....	1912
1904 Herbert U. Williams, Bacteriology and Pathology.....	—
1905 James A. Gibson, Anatomy.....	1917
1910 Francis C. Goldsborough, Obstetrics.....	—
1912 DeWitt H. Sherman, <i>Materia Mediaea</i>	—
1912 Frederick H. Pratt, Physiology.....	—

Of several of these the length of their incumbency has been quite remarkable. Dr. White served for thirty-five years; Dr. Thomas F. Rochester for thirty-four; Dr. Moore for thirty; Dr. Park (who succeeded Dr. Moore) for thirty-one; Dr. Cary was in the service of the College for thirty-two years; Dr. Mann for twenty-eight years; Dr. Stockton has occupied his chair for thirty years.

IV. NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

Academic history is, naturally, made without a great deal of publicity; and so the record of an institution of learning is very largely a record of routine work. The early years saw few, if any, additions to the Faculty and few important accessions to the Council. Before the meeting of 1856, however, two men had been elected to the Council and thus broadened their interest in popular education to include an intelligent interest in the facilities for higher training. These two men were Jesse Ketchum and Orlando Allen. Probably no citizen of Buffalo, certainly none of the earlier days, did more as a private citizen for the city's schools than Mr. Ketchum, who crowned his life-long interest by presenting most of the site for the present splendid Normal School. Mr. Allen's term of membership on the Council extended for about fifteen years, during which time he rarely missed a meeting.

The Medical Department has been distinguished in respect to its advanced methods of teaching in two important directions. As early as the fourth session Dr. James P. White, for the first time in this country, introduced clinical midwifery into the college curriculum. This method had been previously established in Europe, but its introduction in America caused very severe criticism. So bitter and pointed an attack was made upon Dr. White in the newspapers, as to lead to a suit for libel, the result of which was the acquittal of the defendant; but the trial served to vindicate Dr. White and his method of teaching. Dr. John C. Dalton, Jr., who was elected to the chair of physiology in 1851, was the first physiologist in America to employ the method of experiment on living animals in his teaching.

Dr. Austin Flint, during his incumbency as professor of medicine, made his noted observations upon typhoid fever. His study of the epidemic in North Boston, N. Y., in 1843, contributed greatly toward recognition of the nature, source and means of conveyance of the infection of this disease. Dr. Julius F. Miner, professor of special surgery, in 1869 became noted through his advocacy of enucleation of ovarian tumors, a method which has been universally adopted. Of the other members of the Faculty Dr. Hamilton achieved a national reputation as surgeon, teacher and writer; Dr. Ford became one of the most noted anatomists in the country, holding for many years, until his comparatively recent death at an old age, a professorship at the University of Michigan; Lee, Webster, and Coventry all helped to make the first Faculty a group distinguished for intellect, one which reflected honor on the city which called them.

As time went on these men came to be assisted by younger practitioners whom they had trained, and the fact that such physicians as M. B. Folwell, D. W. Harrington



FACULTY OF MEDICINE, 1861

Dr. Hadley	Dr. Rochester	Dr. Mason
Dr. White	Dr. Moore	Dr. Eastman
		Dr. Lee

and William C. Phelps were members of the staff without holding chairs on the permanent Faculty does not, of course, free the historian from neglecting to mention their teaching abilities or their aid to the young College.

In the matter of improving medical education, the College has been in the front rank in enlarging its curriculum and adding to its corps of teachers. It was one of the first institutions to favor a separation of the teaching and licensing authority. While the proposition failed of adoption at the time, it placed the College upon record and it remained for one of its alumni and teachers, Dr. H. R. Hopkins, aided by Professor M. D. Mann and Dr. A. R. Davidson, also an alumnus, to urge and secure in 1883 the formulation of a bill by the Medical Society of the County of Erie, which, after due consideration by the State Medical Society, was presented to the Legislature and, after repeated defeats and amendments, finally became a law in 1890, creating licensing bodies that should be absolutely separate and distinct from the teaching faculties.

Beginning with 1856, the Council meetings assumed more importance and interest than the merely routine work of their previous gatherings. In that year it suffered the loss of Judge Clinton, his place being taken by Dr. George Hadley. Mr. Marshall succeeded to the position of president of the Council made vacant by Mr. Clinton's resignation, which meant his taking the place of Mr. Fillmore whenever the latter could not represent the University, leading naturally to his election as Mr. Fillmore's successor.

Several important changes took place in the Faculty, Austin Flint being elected to a new chair, that of clinical medicine and pathology, taking the place of Dr. Lee. Dr. Edward M. Moore of Rochester also assumed the duties of a new chair, being designated professor of surgical anatomy and pathology. A third new chair was created by the election of Dr. Sanford B. Hunt as professor of descriptive

anatomy and pathology. In February of the next year, 1857, Dr. Rochester began his first service as dean, with Dr. Hadley as registrar of the College, a combination which continued to lend strength and dignity until 1861, when Dr. Sanford Eastman became dean. Meanwhile several changes were occurring in the membership of the Council, the most important of which was perhaps the death of Dr. Thomas M. Foote and the election as his successor of Henry W. Rogers, of the legal firm which has had perhaps more historical continuity of weight and importance than any other in Buffalo. This firm has also been bound up intimately with the fortunes of the University, members of it serving either on the Council or in the Faculty of the Law Department. During the years when the firm name was Rogers, Locke & Milburn, the junior partner helped to establish the Buffalo Law School and taught there for many years, where his name is held as high as a teacher as it is throughout the country as a practitioner. In addition to Mr. Rogers and John G. Milburn, Franklin D. Locke, while never actively connected with the University, was on several occasions of great service to it in a legal capacity.

The next important change in the Medical Faculty occurred in 1859, when Dr. Hunt resigned his chair, which was divided, Dr. Eastman being made professor of anatomy and Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., professor of physiology. The latter, however, served for only one year, joining his father in New York, where the elder had already begun to build the international fame which awaited him. During these years the graduating classes had been of about the same size, running generally from twenty to thirty men. As the sessions became longer and the work more arduous, the students naturally tended to become fewer, with a corresponding increase in quality.

In 1855, fifteen degrees were conferred; in 1856, only seven, two of which were honorary; in 1857, fourteen; in

1858, nine; in 1859, twelve, beginning with which year the graduating classes commenced a satisfactory and generally consistent increase in numbers. The last honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred in 1879 upon Charles A. Doremus, who had entered the Faculty not as a practicing physician but as professor of chemistry. The degree of M. D., as an honorary distinction, has been but infrequently granted by Buffalo, as by all American universities, which have generally preferred to honor physicians of prestige by giving them a degree which they did not already possess, such as Doctor of Science or Doctor of Laws. Yale honored Dr. Park with the LL. D. degree. The same honor has been conferred on several present members of the faculties, Charles B. Wheeler having received it from Williams and John Lord O'Brian from Hobart.

V. EXPANDING ACTIVITIES.

The first active effort to bring to a realization the fervid argument of Millard Fillmore for the addition of an academic department seems not to have been begun until 1862, when two committees of the Council were appointed to consider and report upon the creation of departments of law and of liberal arts. Here is a further example of Buffalo's refusal to allow the stress and strain of civil war to interfere with projects for her intellectual advancement. Evidently, however, though the war did not interfere with the foundation of several institutions, it was decided that the time was not propitious for the expansion of the University. The reports of these two committees apparently were made orally, since there is no evidence of their having been recorded; but the idea of University expansion was in the air and received repeated impetus from then on. In 1868 the addition of a dental department was discussed for the first time and the first step actually taken, since it was determined to leave the organization of a college of

dentistry to the Medical Faculty, where it rested for so many years that it was thought to have sunk to its final repose.

In 1867 Dr. Julius F. Miner was elected professor of special surgery and three years later was made dean, succeeding Dr. James Hadley, who had been promoted from registrar to dean in 1867, but returned to his old position in 1870. Dr. Miner served as dean until 1875, when Dr. Milton G. Potter succeeded to the office. In 1877 Dr. Thomas F. Rochester, who to his commanding personality joined the sureness of diagnosis and the rare knowledge and skill in practice which gave him a dominating position among Buffalo's medical men, was again made dean of the Faculty as he had been dean of his profession since Dr. White's death, serving until his decease in 1887. Dr. Rochester belongs perhaps to the second generation of the Faculty, the first comprising the founders, White, Flint, Hamilton, Hadley, and the third, men like Park, Stockton (still teaching), Cary, and Mann. Happily the fourth "generation," worthy successors of their forerunners, are actively teaching, and uphold and transmit intact the old ideals.

Both James Hadley and Potter died in 1878, a loss doubly severe, necessitating a partial reorganization of the Faculty. After a short interval Dr. Hadley was succeeded as secretary of the Faculty by Charles Cary, who thus began, in 1879, a service in many capacities. The same year he began his teaching as professor of anatomy, but in 1889 changed his chair to that of *materia medica*, adding that of clinical medicine. In 1899 he gave up the chair of *materia medica* but continued as professor of clinical medicine until 1911, when he was made professor emeritus —a service in active teaching totalling thirty-two years. The Council also elected him to membership in 1879, a connection which he has ever since retained, and for many

years during the thirty-seven of his membership he has been the senior member, the only one to note the expansion of the University as each of the other five departments was added.

Nothing in the University's charter had prevented the entrance of women students, but no woman was graduated until 1876, when the degree was conferred upon Dr. Mary B. Moody, now of Los Angeles, California, who has retained a lively interest in her alma mater despite the years and the distance which separate her.

In 1877 the Council suffered several severe losses by death; but the places of those who died, George R. Babcock, Orlando Allen, and Joseph Warren, were filled by three men, two of whom, Messrs. Sprague and Putnam, subsequently became Chancellors of the University; and the third was David Gray, whose fame Buffalo cherishes as editor and poet.

During the two decades from 1870 to 1890 the scope and method of medical education were so changed by the rapid progress in medical science as to require extension of the college course from two years of five months each to three years of six months each. The birth and development of the science of bacteriology, the need of more practical training in pathology and chemistry, and of a more accurate knowledge of anatomy and histology, all demanded largely increased facilities not only in material equipment but in teaching.

During the eight years from 1882 to 1890 the governing Faculty of the Medical Department was completely changed, not one chair being occupied in 1890 by the incumbent of nine years before. Six new men had been called to Faculty positions and one had been transferred to another chair. During this time also occurred an enlargement of the teaching staff by the appointment of adjunct, associate and clinical professors, with assistants

and instructors in the laboratory and recitation courses. A Spring course was in operation during the years 1884 to 1893. It consisted of eight weeks of supplementary and special instruction given largely by the members of the adjunct Faculty. It was regarded as an excellent feature but was superseded by lengthening the regular session to seven months and shortly thereafter to nine months for each of the four years.

The first of these changes in the teaching staff brought Matthew D. Mann, M. A., M. D., into the Faculty as professor of obstetrics, beginning a connection which, as professor and later as dean, was to give the institution the impress of an executive ability and a rapidly increasing reputation as surgeon and author, which did not terminate with his resignation in 1911, for he has continued as professor emeritus. He became secretary of the Faculty in 1882 and was made dean in 1887. In 1882 another addition was made in giving the chair of chemistry to Rudolph A. Witthaus, M. A., M. D., of New York, taking the place of Dr. Doremus, who was called to New York. Dr. Witt haus died in 1916, having achieved a national reputation.

If the Faculty was strengthened by these two appointments it was immeasurably weakened by the death in 1882 of Dr. James P. White, the last of the founders, a tower of strength for decades to his University and his city. His place in the Council was taken by Sherman S. Rogers. In the same year Dr. Rochester was made Vice-Chancellor of the University, an office purely honorary on account of the assiduity and devotion of Mr. Marshall. The next year the chair of surgery was made vacant through the retirement of that Nestor of surgeons and unequaled teacher, Edward M. Moore, and the disability of his brilliant colleague, Julius F. Miner. In the words of Dr. Stockton,¹⁵ "to find an adequate successor of these men started a canvass of

15 Park, "Selected Papers," p. XL.



ROSWELL PARK, M. D., M. A., LL. D.

Professor of Surgery, 1883-1914

America, for only one having the topmost qualifications could hope to fill the gap. An appeal to Chicago by Dr. Rochester brought the assurance from Professor Moses Gunn that Roswell Park stood out as the one whose ability would satisfy every need"; and so in June, 1883, he was called from Rush Medical College to become professor of surgery. "His advent in Buffalo was opportune; it was a transitional period from old to new concepts in pathology at the threshold of modern surgery. Together with Mann he re-educated the local medical profession and advanced immeasurably through his sound pathology, novel teaching, operative skill and spreading fame, the reputation of the Medical School."

By those outside the Faculty Dr. Park's appointment was not greeted with particular satisfaction. The *Buffalo Medical Journal*, which was founded in the same year as the University by one of the founders of the latter, Austin Flint, at this time was somewhat unfriendly to the Medical Department, being termed the unofficial organ of the rival institution, the Medical Department of Niagara University; while the so-called organ of the University of Buffalo was the *Medical Press of Western New York*, edited by Dr. Park with a staff consisting principally of members of the Faculty. An editorial in the *Buffalo Medical Journal* for August, 1883, states that "Professor Moore's resignation is a loss to the profession of this city as well as to the College. It is but fair to say of him that he is recognized as the ablest professor of surgery in this country. . . . We learn that Dr. Roswell Park of Chicago has been appointed . . . in the place thus vacated. We fail to ascertain, after repeated inquiries in surgical circles, that the new appointee brings to this responsible position any extensive experience or reputation." There was much more in this strain, but it was not long before the "rival" journal recognized in Dr. Park a man with whom it was hard to be an

enemy, but who, if antagonized, was an indomitable fighter. Happily the *Buffalo Medical Journal* soon changed its attitude toward the College, and for many years, especially under the editorship of Dr. A. L. Benedict, has shown most helpful friendliness.

In 1884 the University suffered the loss by death of its Chancellor, Mr. Marshall, who for thirty-eight years, ten of them as Chancellor, had been assiduous in his devotion. He was succeeded by E. Carleton Sprague. With 1886 a new era was ushered in, which may perhaps be summed up by saying that that year marked the first real step toward changing the institution from a medical school to a real university. The Council had been rejuvenated and the new blood added this year was contributed by such interested and enthusiastic men as Robert Keating, John C. Graves, Josiah Jewett and Frank M. Hollister, the latter of whom took his father's place and was promptly elected secretary, retaining that position for thirty years, until his death.

If, however, at the beginning of that year one had remarked that the University was about to expand and prosper as never before, he would have been derided as a false prophet. There was even discouragement among those responsible for the government of the University as it then existed. This is shown by the fact that the visit of the president of Cornell University, Charles K. Adams, as the Commencement speaker suggested to some the desirability of asking Cornell to take over the local medical school as its department of medicine. The *Buffalo Courier* on April 8, 1886, published an editorial, written by one of the Buffalo Faculty, in which among other things it was remarked that "attention has already been called to how much the Medical Faculty have done for Buffalo and how little Buffalo has done for them. . . . We should note with feelings of congratulation that Cornell has ab-

sorbed that which Buffalo has failed to erect — its hypothetical University — and has honored itself by uniting with itself a most meritorious professional school." This does not mean, as it might seem to do, that the Medical School no longer commanded the loyal support of its Faculty. Pessimism existed only so far as University expansion was concerned. The existence of the Medical School was assured and the desire was to place it on a firmer foundation by merging it with a university of large endowment. The question of affiliating one or more of the professional departments with Cornell came up later in connection with the Law School, but both problems were solved without their having reached a very definite stage of negotiation.

It was at this same Commencement meeting of the Council that a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of creating a law department. This committee was composed of Messrs. Sprague, Putnam, Gorham and Drs. Mann and Cary from the Council, together with Messrs. Ansley Wilcox and the late James F. Gluck from the Erie County Bar. The report of this committee indicated that for two reasons the project had best be postponed, the first being the difficulty of finding a man of the proper legal attainments who would give up the time necessary to organize the school; and the second being the possibility, though no longer the probability, of the creation by Cornell of its law school in Buffalo. Curiously enough, however, this adverse decision did not prevent the establishment in 1887, the same year in which this report was made to the Council, of the Buffalo Law School, which immediately became affiliated with Niagara University and remained the law department of that institution until 1891, when it became the Department of Law of the University of Buffalo.

VI. DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

The College of Pharmacy.

Conditions were more favorable for the addition of the second department of the University, the College of Pharmacy, and on March 8, 1886, the Council authorized this addition with little debate or discussion. No college of pharmacy was at that time in existence nearer to Buffalo than Cincinnati and the pharmacists of the community had long been insistent that the evident need for training in this subject should be supplied in connection with the work of the Medical School. After Dr. F. P. Vandenbergh, adjunct professor of chemistry in the Medical Department, had, upon its invitation, addressed to the Council a memorial upon the advisability of establishing the new department, the Pharmaceutical Faculty was immediately created with the following incumbents: R. A. Witthaus, M.A., M.D., professor of pharmaceutical chemistry and toxicology; E. V. Stoddard, M. A., M. D., professor of *materia medica*; Willis G. Gregory, M. D., Ph. G., professor of pharmacy and director of the pharmaceutical laboratory; D. S. Kellicott, Ph. D., professor of microscopy; F. P. Vandenbergh, B. S., M. D., professor of general and analytical chemistry. Professor Kellicott was chosen dean of the Faculty, being succeeded after two years by Dr. Stoddard, and in 1890 by Dr. Gregory, who is still [1917] dean and professor of pharmacy.

Several Faculty changes occurred during the first five years. After two years Professor Kellicott resigned his chair, having been called to the Ohio State University, and was succeeded by the late Ernest Wende, B. S., M. D. In 1889 Professor Stoddard and Professor Witthaus resigned their positions and the instruction in chemistry was then entirely given to the existing chair occupied by Professor Vandenbergh. Dr. Stoddard was succeeded by Eli H. Long, M. D., and at the same time the chair of pharmacog-

nosity was added with John R. Gray, M. D., as the incumbent. Dr. Gray retired in 1912, being succeeded by Frank E. Lock, M. D., Phar. M., who served until 1916. In 1890 Professor Vandenbergh resigned the chair of chemistry and was succeeded by Herbert M. Hill, Ph. D., now city chemist. Albert P. Sy, Ph. D., succeeded Dr. Hill as head of the chemistry department in both the Pharmacy and Medical Schools in 1910.

The Faculty of Pharmacy has seen very few changes in the thirty years of its existence. Dean Gregory has said that during his connection with the College (beginning with its establishment) he has been able to recall but one or two instances where any procedure taken by the Faculty has not been unanimously taken, indicating a unity of purpose and harmony of action rare in academic circles and possible only in small bodies. Laboratory teaching has been a prominent feature in the work of the College from the beginning, about half the instruction being of this practical nature. During the first five and one-half years the sessions were held in the Medical Department's old building, but this structure soon became inadequate not only for the Medical but for the Pharmacy Department, and upon the completion of the High Street building, the College of Pharmacy was therein given abundant facilities for every branch of instruction. The first session opened September 20, 1886, with thirty-eight students enrolled. Chancellor Sprague presided at the opening exercises, which were attended by the Mayor and many other dignitaries, the address of the day being delivered by Clay W. Holmes of Elmira, secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Association. His address was on "The Nobility of Pharmacy as a Profession," which proved to be an interesting outline of pharmaceutical history, closing by drawing a sharp distinction between the mere druggist and the trained, scholarly pharmacist, for whom additional facili-

ties were now available for the first time in this part of the country.

The new College, for the time being, was placed on the same financial basis as the Medical School, Mr. Fillmore's ideas on this point still being accepted — more because there was in Buffalo no other practical basis to maintain a college than because they were approved. This method did not always work out to the benefit of the Faculty, as those hostile to the institution were fond of alleging. As one professor put it: "When there is any money left over, it is divided among the Faculty; when there is a deficit, that is divided too. Last year (*i. e.*, 1884-5) repairs and improvements costing \$3,500 were made, which came from the pockets of the seven men of the Executive Faculty."

The only degree conferred by the College up to 1897 was that of Graduate in Pharmacy, but in 1895 a departure was made by the establishment of an advanced course of study which should lead to the degree of Master of Pharmacy. This was designed for the benefit of students of ability who desired to devote their whole time to study, instead of combining college attendance with daily work in a pharmacy. In addition to these two degrees that of Pharmaceutical Chemist is conferred, also for post-graduate work, of one year.

It was the Faculty of Pharmacy which first offered instruction in a course most of the subjects in which are generally counted in other institutions towards the degree of B. S., and hence in a way this Faculty anticipated the establishment of the Arts Department. Necessarily, most of the studies in the Pharmacy Department (especially those in the Ph. G. course, of only two years) are of a special nature, fitting the student for the immediate practice of his profession, but in the three-year course leading to the degree of Analytical Chemist, which was established in 1906, the added year makes possible the inclusion of a

number of subjects which broaden the student culturally. French, German, geology, physics and others are the subjects which, together with a large amount of the different kinds of chemistry and allied courses, make possible some comparison of this A. C. degree with the B. S. of other scientific institutions. Training in professional schools is not all narrow, just as more than half of the subjects pursued at West Point have no exclusive bearing on the soldier's profession.

In 1916-17 the Faculty of Pharmacy was constituted as follows: Willis G. Gregory, M. D., Ph. G., dean and professor of pharmacy; Albert P. Sy, M. S., Ph. D., professor of chemistry; Eli H. Long, M. D., professor of toxicology, and recording secretary; Richard F. Morgan, Ph. G., Phar. D., professor of microscopy; Willis G. Hickman, professor of pharmaceutical jurisprudence; Asa B. Lemon, Phar. D., professor of *materia medica* and instructor in the pharmaceutical laboratory; Lee W. Miller, Ph. G., instructor in commercial pharmacy; Ray M. Stanley, Ph. G., LL. B., instructor in commercial pharmacy; Ernest G. Merritt, M. S., instructor in physics.

The Analytical Chemistry Faculty in 1916-17 was as follows: Willis G. Gregory, M. D., Ph. G., dean; Albert P. Sy, M. S., Ph. D., professor of chemistry and German; Richard F. Morgan, Ph. G., Phar. D., professor of mineralogy and lithology; William V. Irons, Ph. D., assistant professor of chemistry; P. Frederick Piper, B. S., professor of geology; William F. Jacobs, M. D., professor of bacteriology; Ernest G. Merritt, M. S., professor of physics; Alfred Rothmann, professor of French; A. H. Hopkins, B. A., instructor in mechanical drawing.

As has been indicated, the first committee to report on the feasibility of creating a department of liberal arts was appointed by the Council in 1862. It was twenty-five years later before the matter was again formally considered. In

1859 the University charter had been amended to permit the establishment of a preparatory department, "a school for the academic instruction of young men preparatory to a collegiate education, and to provide therein, or in its academic department when founded, or both, for instruction in practical mechanical science, mining, engineering and in the science of teaching." When the Council appointed a committee to consider whether or not it should take advantage of this provision, the same committee was directed to report on the more important creation of a collegiate department. The proposition before the committee proved to be one to transfer a local commercial school of good reputation and prospects into a department of liberal arts under the University charter, and until endowment was secured, to use the rooms and equipment of the school. In December, 1888, the committee reported its findings, without making any recommendations, and was delegated to continue its investigation. Mr. Putnam seemed to voice the opinions of the Council by saying that while professional schools might exist on students' fees, he did not think it practicable to establish a full fledged academic department with no better prospects in view. The committee was finally dissolved in March, 1889.

Department of Veterinary Medicine.

The next department of the University to be established was one which, although formally organized, never carried on any instruction and the Faculty named have all passed away. The existing Faculties had appointed a committee to report to the Council upon the creation of a department of veterinary medicine and at a meeting in July, 1887, the committee submitted its recommendations. For some years there was an independent veterinary school in Buffalo which had lapsed, owing to financial difficulties, but the interest remained and the veterinarians of the city

united to convince the Council of the demand for expert training. The Faculty, as suggested in the petition, was to consist of Drs. Park, Pohlman (who was named dean), Stoddard, and Vandenbergh, with the assistance of practicing veterinarians and physicians. The Council confirmed these nominations, but financial difficulties attending efforts to secure subscriptions for a suitable building made necessary the abandonment of the department.

At the same meeting, July 28, 1887, which created the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Park and Lawrence D. Rumsey were elected to the Council, beginning a membership in that body of twenty-seven and twenty-one years respectively. They took the places of the late Dr. Rochester and David Gray. T. Guilford Smith was also elected to succeed John Wilkeson. In the Medical Faculty the Council confirmed the nomination of Charles G. Stockton as professor of the theory and practice of medicine, the chair filled so long by Dr. Rochester. Dr. Stockton had been professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics in Niagara University, one of the members of whose Faculty, while congratulating the University on the change, rather vitiated his felicitations by adding, "The only regret I have is that he has got into such bad company."

Dr. Stockton is now the senior in point of actual teaching service in the Medical Faculty, to which his reputation and ability as teacher and author are an invaluable asset.

The New Medical Building.

During all these years the work of the University was rendered less effective than the quality of the teaching could warrant, by the increasingly inadequate facilities of the old building. The Virginia-street structure was in 1889 fifty years old. Built in days when medical instruction necessitated but a few months for satisfactory completion, it now accommodated not only medical students spend-

ing a three-year course in the building, but a rapidly growing number of pharmacy students as well.

Dr. Park brought the material needs of the College to the attention of the public in a vivid way. Without ostentation he let it become known that he had received and was considering an urgent and attractive invitation to return to Chicago, there to occupy what Chicago friends termed "the finest place in America today"—the chair of surgery at Rush Medical College. There seemed but one means of keeping him in Buffalo—by proving to him that the public would appreciate his declination of the call to the extent of erecting a new building for the University. This implied condition put the issue squarely. From the beginning the Council was enthusiastic. At the annual meeting of 1889 Dr. Park, speaking for the Faculty, reminded the Councilors of recent gifts of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 made to medical schools in other cities. The Buffalo school, he knew, was as worthy as any of these and its needs were greater. He suggested that the present college property be sold and a new lot bought on which a better and larger building might be erected—a building providing for the growth which he farsightedly prophesied. He also spoke at some length of the devotion of the Faculty and of the various claims of the College to a generous public support.

Dr. Mann earnestly seconded Dr. Park's appeal. Describing the cramped and inconvenient quarters at the College, with the disheartening lack of facilities, he especially emphasized the need for greater accommodation for clinical instruction. Vice-Chancellor Putnam, who presided, said that he considered the request laid before the Council eminently just and proper and one to which a liberal public should respond, and he desired to know definitely whether the people of Buffalo cared seriously to cultivate anything higher than its material interests. Mr.

Keating moved that a committee of three be appointed to report on the sale of the present grounds and the purchase of a new lot, and Dr. Park, Mr. Gorham, and Mr. Keating were appointed.

On the east side of Main Street, at what is now the corner of High Street, stood for many years the only dwelling house now in existence with which Joseph Ellicott is directly associated. In 1823 he had begun the erection of this home with the idea of giving it on its completion to his niece. He died, however, before it was completed and it was inhabited for many years by Colonel Guy H. Goodrich. The house originally stood in large grounds, covering the entire block between what are now High and Goodrich streets, but in the course of time these grounds were cut up into lots and sold, until the whole mansion was hemmed in by modern dwellings, except on the High-street side. The building was moved to Amherst Street in the nineties and considerably enlarged.¹⁶ This was the land which the Council of the University decided to purchase and utilize as the site for the new medical building.

The amount paid for the land was \$22,275, probably a fair figure in those days but certainly an excellent bargain in view of the increased valuation of real estate since then. There were many arguments in favor of this location, the chief of which, of course, besides its central situation, was its proximity to the Buffalo General Hospital, which has always provided most of the clinical facilities of the College. George Cary was the architect engaged for the new building; and the price named was not to exceed \$125,000.

A college building used for many different purposes must satisfy such varying requirements and tastes that a great many men have to be consulted in order to avoid almost unanimous criticism. Several meetings of the full Medical Faculty, numbering at that time a total of over thirty,

¹⁶ Buffalo Historical Society "Publications," XVI, 313.

were held for the purpose of furnishing the building committee with the requirements of their respective departments, which data were then given to the architect.

An extensive description of this building, so familiar to all Buffalonians and to the medical profession in this part of the country, is here unnecessary, but the final architect's plans called for a building with an irregular front of 215 feet, 98 feet on the west side and 78 feet on the east side, occupying in all a surface of 12,000 square feet. The greater part of the building is of fire-proof construction, the rest of so-called slow-burning construction. The design was to supply the building with rooms of varying character, and the main amphitheatre, which, on account of the contributions of the graduates towards equipping and furnishing it, was named Alumni Hall, has a seating capacity of 400. Two other lecture-rooms have a slightly smaller capacity, while other recitation and lecture rooms are of varying size. The entire building contains no plaster, no partitions other than brick, and the only wood employed is oak. The money for the erection of the building and the purchase of the lot was raised for the greater part by popular subscription, the only important single contribution being a legacy of \$20,000 from the late Honorable Jonathan Scoville. Franklin D. Locke drew Mr. Scoville's will and at the time urged him to make a bequest to the Medical College, which was not then done. When he prepared a codicil, however, he asked Mr. Locke to ascertain the exact corporate name of the Medical College. He was answered that it was the University of Buffalo. He replied by wire that he wished the name of the "Medical College on Virginia Street." Mr. Locke wired in reply that it had been given correctly and admitted that he was as surprised as Mr. Scoville to learn that the Medical College was not an independent institution. It took so many years for the University idea to make headway over the idea of a cluster

PRESENT BUILDING OF COLLEGES OF MEDICINE, PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY

Built 1893.



of independent schools. The old building and its site were sold for \$67,750 to the Buffalo Catholic Institute and this money was devoted toward the erection of the new building.

The Department of Law.

The successful undertaking of the new building gave added encouragement to those who believed that the University should be enlarged to meet the needs of as many professions as would support an enlarged institution, and within a few months of each other, Colleges of Law and Dentistry were added. The Buffalo Law School, founded in 1887, had been affiliated for a time with Niagara University but now desired to change its connection, and at a meeting of the Faculty held on May 18, 1891, those present, Messrs. Charles Daniels, dean and professor of constitutional law; LeRoy Parker, vice-dean and professor of the law of contracts and municipal law; George S. Wardwell, professor of the law of torts; Carl T. Chester, professor of the laws of marriage and divorce and special proceedings; Charles Beckwith, professor of equity jurisprudence; George Clinton, professor of maritime law and admiralty; Tracy C. Becker, professor of criminal law and procedure and medical jurisprudence; and Adelbert Moot, professor of the law of evidence, petitioned the Council to admit the Buffalo Law School as a part of the University. The request was granted without delay and Spencer Clinton was at the next meeting elected to represent the Law Faculty in the Council. The teachers who had previously served in the Buffalo Law School were all confirmed in their former chairs as the new professors of the Law Department and the Faculty was finally constituted to include those who had signed the request for affiliation (mentioned above) together with Albion W. Tourgee, professor of legal ethics; James Fraser Gluck, professor of the law of corporations; John G. Milburn, professor of the theory of law codes and codifica-

tions; Charles P. Norton, registrar and professor of the law and practice of civil actions; and E. Corning Townsend, secretary-treasurer and professor of the law of domestic relations.

The organizers of the School believed that instruction in law could best be given by lawyers who were engaged in the active practice of their profession. Says Mr. Norton in his history of the Buffalo Law School published in *The Green Bag*, October, 1889: "The alliance between the courts and the Bar on one hand and the School on the other, was the closer because the School instructors were chosen from the four hundred members of the judiciary and Bar of Buffalo. The Law School was in fact the enterprise of the Buffalo Bar, in the interest of the more thorough and effective training of its own future members. Five judges who were holding courts almost daily became members of its faculty. Attorneys who had won reputation as specialists in various branches gladly gave their time and their services to it. The members of the Bar who were not actively engaged in the Law School offered places in their offices and the benefit of an older lawyer's supervision of study to every student who would come." In this respect the Law Department occupied an unusual position among the schools of the country, as the instruction thus secured is eminently legal and above all, practical. The School so organized and carried on continues to be impressed with the character of its founders.

The first quarters, in 1887, of the Buffalo Law School were located in the old Niagara University building on Ellicott Street, behind the Public Library. During the second year the work was carried on in the lecture rooms of the Library. From the Library building, next to which was then the courthouse with its splendid law library and four courts of general jurisdiction, the School moved to the southwest corner of Pearl and Church Streets. When the

Ellicott Square building was opened in 1896, the Department, which had been steadily increasing in size, was moved to the ninth floor of that building, where it remained until the end of the school year of 1913, when it was transferred to the third and fourth floors of the former Third National Bank building, thus still remaining in proximity to the City and County Hall and the City Court building, which constitute the laboratories of the law student. After all these peregrinations, the School is finally making at this time (1917) a concerted effort to find permanent quarters. The nucleus of a building fund has been secured by subscription among its alumni and the attorneys of the city and the purchase of a location on Eagle Street directly opposite the City Hall is being actively projected. The School moved into the building in the fall of 1917.

In arranging the studies of the School and completing the scheme of organization, the founders were singularly fortunate in being guided by men of great practical sagacity and unusual administrative skill. Foremost among them was the Hon. Charles Daniels, LL. D., for many years judge of the Eighth Judicial District, who in spite of his many judicial duties always made time for his class-room work. This he permitted nothing to interrupt and even used to adjourn court to hold lectures. Death removed the honored dean in 1897. Pending the selection of a successor, Mr. Moot until 1901 served as dean, he being the only member of the original Faculty who still gives instruction. Finally the services of Christopher G. Tiedeman, LL. D., were secured as dean and lecturer on elementary law, constitutional law, negotiable instruments, and the law of real property. He was a legal author of international reputation and his connection with the School promised greatly for its future, but he was permitted to serve its interests for only two years, because of his untimely death, which occurred in August, 1903. Again Mr. Moot became acting

dean and served until 1904, when Dr. Carlos C. Alden, for many years a member of the Law Faculty of New York University, and later counsel to Governor Hughes, was appointed to the office, and he has served as head of the Department since that time. The judgment of those responsible for his selection has been amply confirmed, for he has had most noteworthy success as teacher and lecturer as well as in practice. Under his administration the School extended its course from two to three years.

Those who have filled the position of registrar have also contributed very largely to the success of the School. Charles P. Norton, now Chancellor, was the first to fill this position, and his connection with the Department continued for many years. E. Corning Townsend, Alfred L. Becker, and George D. Crofts, who is the present incumbent, were Mr. Norton's successors. Among his other services to the School, Mr. Crofts has given much time and attention to the building up and classification of the library, which has become a very valuable one. Over \$1,000 is spent each year for its increase and maintenance, the money being secured by a payment of \$10 from each student. It was purchased in the first instance by a fund given by thirty-six of the most prominent lawyers and business men of the city.

The Faculty in 1916-17 was composed of the following: Carlos C. Alden, LL. M., J. D., dean, and lecturer on elementary law, the law of property equity, practice and pleading; Hon. Adelbert Moot, LL. B., lecturer on the law of evidence; Hon. Charles B. Wheeler, B. A., LL. B., LL. D., lecturer on the law of corporations; Loran L. Lewis, M. A., LL. B., lecturer on the law of liens; Hon. John Lord O'Brian, B. A., LL. B., LL. D., lecturer on the law of insurance; Fred D. Corey, LL. B., lecturer on public service corporations; Hon. Clinton T. Horton, B. A., LL. B., lecturer on law of negotiable instruments; Hon. George B.



WILLIAM C. BARRETT, D. D. S., M. D.
First Dean of the Dental College, 1892-1903

Burd, LL. B., lecturer on constitutional law. In addition there are fifteen lecturers.

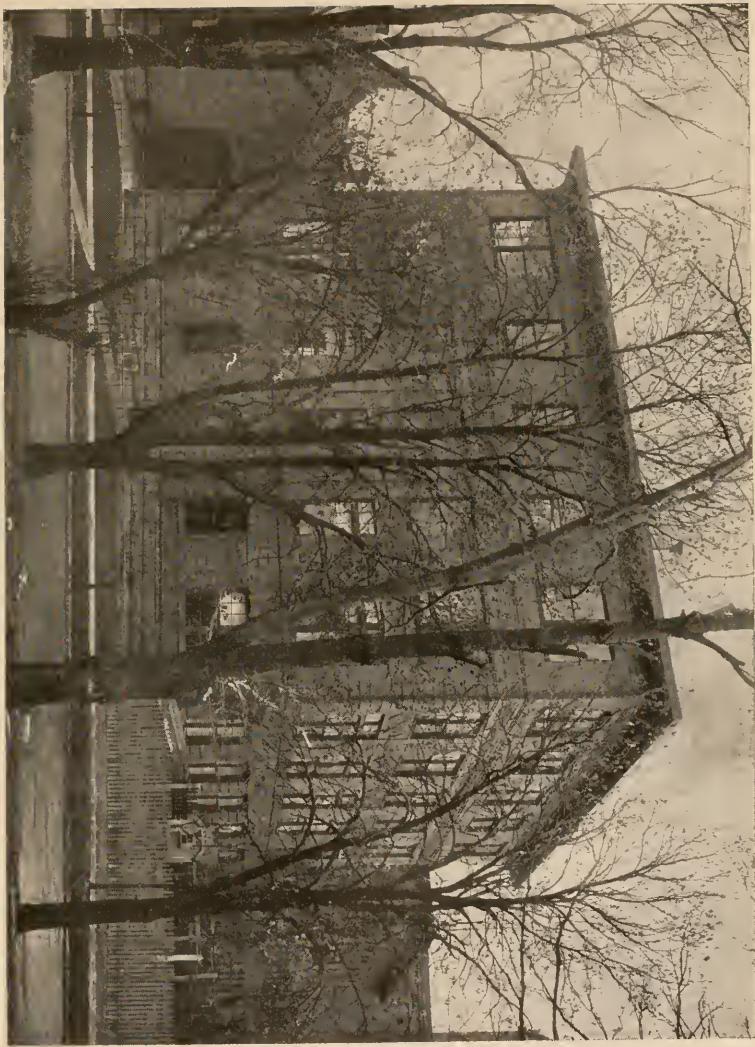
The College of Dentistry.

The addition of the Law Department preceded the creation of the Department of Dentistry by only a few months, and on May 30, 1892, on the motion of Dr. Park, who had been active in the matter from the beginning, such a department was established with the following as the first Faculty: William C. Barrett, Alfred P. Southwick, Herbert A. Birdsall, and Franklin E. Howard. These gentlemen subsequently elected to their number George B. Snow. A statement prepared by Chancellor Sprague explained the steps leading up to this action, stating that for years the University had had this step in contemplation in order that its medical instruction might be complete in all its branches.

With the completion of the new building on High Street the obstacles preventing the addition of the Dental College were removed, since the architect was especially instructed to include space for such a school, and, continued the Chancellor in his report to the Council, "The western wing of the building will, therefore, be devoted to the wants of a complete dental school." For the first session of the Dental Department there were forty-six matriculates and the graduating class numbered five. One change in the permanent Faculty occurred early in the first session. Professor H. A. Birdsall, the youngest member and a man of great promise, died in December, 1892. He was succeeded by Dr. Eli H. Long, who is still on the Faculty. The classes grew very rapidly in size from year to year and the necessity for an adequately equipped dental school in this region was clearly demonstrated. The growth was regarded as phenomenal. Beginning with a class of forty-six in the first session, four years later saw a registration of 222, and

ten years later the enrollment reached 261. Such a rapid growth proved that the School must soon have a building designed and furnished especially to meet its own needs. Accordingly, plans were soon developed which led to the erection of a three-story building on Goodrich Street, adjoining the High-street property. This building, also designed by George Cary, was erected in 1896 at a cost of \$36,000, and was first occupied during 1896-97, this being the fifth session of the College. Even this building was soon taxed to its capacity to accommodate the growing School, so that it became necessary in 1902 to add a fourth story. This done, the building stands today as one of the first in the country in point of equipment and adaptation to the needs of dental instruction.

It was recognized from the beginning that a large part of the credit for the wise planning and efficient organization, which constituted the foundation of the College's success, was due to the first dean, Dr. Barrett, who died in 1903, having held the position of dean since the inception of the College. Another distinct contribution to its early success was the service rendered by Dr. Alfred P. Southwick, who held the position of secretary and treasurer until the time of his death, in 1898. Dr. Barrett was succeeded as dean by Dr. George B. Snow, who served in that capacity for nine years, a period which saw constant enlargement and development. In 1912 Dr. Daniel H. Squire, a graduate in the first class to receive degrees, who had served as vice-dean during 1910 and 1911, became dean. The present head, with his associates, has been markedly successful not only in raising the scholastic standing of the College but in inculcating such mutual cordiality between the Faculty and students as to result in a very healthy growth of college and university spirit. Indeed, the Dental College is often the first to inaugurate and carry on the various projects tending to bring the University before the public in an



DENTAL COLLEGE BUILDING

Built 1896.

advantageous light, and to provide a natural outlet for the display of undergraduate activities.

In 1914 the College sustained the loss, on account of removal to New York, of Dr. Leuman M. Waugh, who had been very successful as professor of special pathology. Columbia University made him a member of its first Dental Faculty. The Governing Faculty of Dentistry in 1916-17 comprised: Eli H. Long, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Daniel H. Squire, D. D. S., dean of the Faculty and professor of operative dentistry; Charles K. Buell, D. D. S., secretary-treasurer and professor of crown and bridge work and dental ceramics; Abram Hoffman, D. D. S., registrar and professor of prosthetic dentistry and orthodontia. In addition there were five other professors, fourteen lecturers, and a clinical staff of nineteen.

Beginning with the session of 1917-18 the course of dental instruction was increased from three to four years.

Teachers' College.

Five departments of the University had now been authorized, each of which, with the exception of that of veterinary medicine, was fully justifying the hope of its founders. The success of the next addition should not be adjudged by the length of time during which it was in existence. No department of the University has had more loyal students and graduates than the Teachers' College, and without exception they have remained anxious for its revival.

The purpose of the new school was, of course, in no sense to duplicate the work of the normal schools, particularly the excellent work done by the Buffalo State Normal School, but to continue and develop the work they so ably begin. One of the important functions of the normal schools is to engender a thirst for a more exhaustive study of pedagogy than they themselves can satisfy. The Teachers' College was designed to meet the need thus

aroused, and the most important agency which it brought to bear was the control of a practice school where the theories propounded in the classroom received searching laboratory tests of their worth.

In the year of the establishment of the College there was but one other university in this country provided with a well-equipped practice school. The school controlled by the College, which has been known for many years as the Franklin School, was and is well organized and fully equipped. Dr. Frank M. McMurry added to his duties as a member of the Pedagogical Faculty those of principal of the Model School. In February, 1895, Dr. Stockton was invited to explain to the Council the details of the proposed School of Pedagogy, the result of which meeting was to convince the Councilors of the desirability of adding such a department. It was some months before the details were finally worked out, but in April, 1895, the application of those interested was formally presented by the late Bryant B. Glenny and the petition granted, Mr. Glenny being elected a member of the Council to represent the new Department. William A. Rogers was chosen president of the board of trustees; William H. Gratwick, vice-president; William A. Douglas, secretary, and P. H. Griffin, treasurer. Much effort was expended on the careful consideration of those who should form the first Faculty. That the choices finally made were worthy is shown by the way in which all of them, without exception, have subsequently distinguished themselves. Frank M. McMurry, Ph. D., came from the University of Illinois to become dean and professor of pedagogics. On leaving Buffalo he was called to Teachers' College, Columbia University, where he has continued his remarkable career as one of the foremost educators in the country. Herbert Gardiner Lord, M. A., was made professor of philosophy, and also was called later to Columbia in the same capacity; in April, 1917, he was

made acting dean of Columbia College. Professor Lord was one of the prime movers in the College, and its success was very largely due to his enthusiasm, his personal charm, and his unusual ability as lecturer and teacher. His mind Buffalonians found to be of the quality that elucidates the most abstruse subjects in such a way that those never before confronted by even the simplest problems of philosophy could not but be attracted, and having been attracted, led to pursue further and further the intricacies of the subject. Michael V. O'Shea, who was called to be professor of psychology and child study, has been, since leaving Buffalo, the distinguished professor of education at the University of Wisconsin. Woods Hutchinson, M. A., M. D., was professor of science. The late Ida C. Bender, M. D., was instructor in primary education; James W. Putnam, M. D., professor of neurology in the Medical Department, was lecturer on physiological psychology, and Natalie Mankell, M. D., at present instructor in mechanical therapeutics in the Medical Department, was instructor in gymnastics.

For two years the Teachers' College was accommodated in the lecture rooms of the Public Library. The last year of its existence was spent in the Real Estate Exchange, and it used during its three years the school building on Park Street as the Model School. In the last year of the College's existence Francis G. Blair, LL. D., became principal of the Franklin School; he is now State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois.

The hopes of the trustees and Faculty of the new College were more than justified by the results achieved during its lifetime. The attendance was much larger than had been anticipated. The first year 94 students were enrolled; the second year, 159, such a large proportion of whom were graduates of colleges or normal schools as to show them to be of enough maturity to allow a thorough study of educa-

tional problems. The College granted only eight degrees in all, five of which were that of Bachelor, one of Master, and two of Doctor of Pedagogy. The curriculum of the College embraced, more completely in the University than at any other time up to 1913, many of the subjects taught in a college of liberal arts; hence the financial failure of the enterprise brought grief not only to those interested in pedagogical education, but to the faithful few who were still working for the establishment of an arts department.

At a meeting of the Council on January 28, 1898, the critical financial condition of the College was discussed, Mr. Glenny stating that it could not continue beyond the current year without permanent endowment. He mentioned the death of George Howard Lewis, a member of the Council, as a serious blow to its projects. Professor McMurry agreed with Mr. Glenny that a permanent endowment was indispensable, but the Council could foresee no likelihood of such generosity on the part of any of its friends, and so it reluctantly acquiesced in the judgment of those responsible for the maintenance of the College, and passed the motion that it be discontinued. Charles W. Goodyear was elected a member of the Council to succeed Mr. Lewis.

Gratwick Cancer Laboratory.

A second project even more important to the city than the Teachers' College — because its usefulness was not confined to the city — had only a little longer connection with the University than the Teachers' College, but in its larger life is still doing immeasurable good. That its work is carried on with unassuming quietness and self-effacement does not blind the public — whence its support comes — to its merit.

In 1898, there was secured from the New York Legislature the first appropriation ever made from public funds,

either in this country or abroad, for the purpose of combating the ravages of cancer. This money was appropriated to the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, largely through the efforts of the late Dr. Roswell Park and the late Edward H. Butler. Professor Park became director of the Laboratory, with Dr. H. R. Gaylord as pathologist, G. H. A. Clowes, Ph. D., as biological chemist, and Professor H. G. Matzinger as bacteriologist. For the first three years the work was carried on in the College building, but in 1901, through the generosity of Mrs. W. H. Gratwick and other friends of scientific research, the Gratwick Laboratory was erected — the first in the world built, equipped, and intended for this purpose. Dr. Gaylord was made director and the work considerably expanded. The third stage was reached in 1911, when Dr. Park, with the co-operation of Senators Hill, Loomis and Burd and of Assemblyman LaReau, and with the constant aid of John Lord O'Brian, Ansley Wilcox, and others, succeeded in raising the laboratory to the dignity of a State institution. A number of citizens contributed toward the purchase of the property, which was donated to the State to be utilized as the site for a hospital, adjoining the Gratwick Laboratory on High Street. The building represents an outlay on the part of the State of \$140,000, the land being valued at \$21,000.¹⁷

The new hospital was dedicated on November 1, 1913, with exercises held in Alumni Hall of the medical building. Addresses were made by Dr. Park, chairman of the board of trustees, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, one of the trustees, and Dr. James Ewing, professor of pathology at the Cornell Medical School.

17 *Buffalo Express*, November 2, 1913.

Amalgamation with Niagara University.

The Medical Department of Niagara University has been mentioned previously in this sketch, and the fact should perhaps have been brought out that since 1883 the University of Buffalo had been stimulated to greater efforts in its medical instruction by the active presence of another school, including in its Faculty a considerable number of the city's most prominent practitioners and ablest teachers. In many ways indeed, particularly in its higher entrance requirements, the school had pressed hard on the heels of the older institution. The friendly rivalry was undoubtedly as much of a help to both as of a detriment, but it gradually came to be realized that there was an unnecessary duplication of energy. Dr. Floyd S. Crego of the Niagara Faculty and Dr. Stockton of the Buffalo Faculty were those who conceived and helped most energetically to bring about the union. In 1898, when the student enrollment at Niagara was only 40, the time had come for amalgamation. Most of the members of the Niagara Faculty were received into the associate Faculty of the other, and among the important accessions thus made were: the late Herman Mynter, professor of clinical surgery; Earl P. Lothrop, adjunct clinical professor of obstetrics; Henry C. Buswell, adjunct professor of principles and practice of medicine; the late Eugene A. Smith, adjunct professor of clinical surgery; W. Scott Renner, clinical professor of laryngology; Floyd S. Crego, professor of neurology; Alfred E. Diehl, adjunct clinical professor of dermatology; the late Carlton C. Frederick, clinical professor of gynecology, and the late Walter D. Greene, clinical professor of genito-urinary diseases. Of the above, Doctors Buswell, Renner and Diehl are still members of the Faculty.

This is perhaps an appropriate place to speak of the growth of the Medical Alumni Association, with which medical graduates of Niagara now become identified. The

constitution of the association specifies that all graduates automatically become members at the time of graduation. In January, 1875, under the leadership of the loyal younger alumni, Edward N. Brush, '74; Alfred H. Briggs, '71; Henry R. Hopkins, '67; and Peter W. Van Peyma, '72, the association was formally organized and held its forty-second annual meeting during the Commencement week of 1917. Niagara University had conferred the M. D. degree on 137 of its graduates, most of whom have since 1898 been actively identified with the University of Buffalo Alumni Association. This spirit of harmony goes to show the Niagarans' approval of the amalgamation, the chief advantage of which was to place at the disposal of one school all of the available clinical material of the city.

VII. THE LAST PHASE.

I.

With the year 1902 we enter upon a more detailed consideration of the steps leading up to the operation of the Department of Liberal Arts. The outstanding dates in this concluding chapter of our story include 1902, which saw the election as Chancellor of Wilson S. Bissell; 1904, when a staff of lecturers was appointed to establish university extension work by means of lectures in the subjects in which they were proficient; 1905, when Charles P. Norton was elected Vice-Chancellor, with the expectation that he would give generously of his time and indefatigable energy to arouse sentiment for an Arts Department; 1909, when this sentiment first crystallized into action by purchasing a site for the Greater University; 1913, when a very modest beginning of work in the arts and sciences was actually made; 1915, when the courses tentatively established were given a home of their own through the generosity of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which wisely conditioned its gift by necessitating the Uni-

versity's raising \$100,000 as a first step towards endowment; and lastly, 1916, when this condition was complied with, with so much more added that it put the University permanently upon a satisfactory financial foundation.

On October 10, 1902, Mr. Putnam resigned the office of Chancellor, together with his membership in the Council which he had held for so many years of devoted service, and on April 25 of the next year he died. Wilson S. Bissell was chosen his successor and George Gorham was made Vice-Chancellor, but after he had held office for only a year, Mr. Bissell's untimely death at the age of 56 cut off his masterful influence which promised so much in the direction of University enlargement. As Postmaster General in Mr. Cleveland's second Cabinet, he had shown himself possessed of unusual abilities as executive and organizer, and these he was preparing to bring to bear on the problems confronting him in the University. Following his death, Mr. Gorham served as acting Chancellor until the election of Mr. Norton as Vice-Chancellor on April 10, 1905.

Those were years of alternate hope and disappointment, years when the faithful few met constantly with such indifference as to have effectually disheartened any group less devoted. And it was indifference, of course, much more than actual opposition — though there was some of that — which it was hardest to face. Old prejudices and unreasonable suspicions were revived by those who, for various motives, were working against university enlargement. It was alleged that the Medical College — which had for so long, like nearly all the others in this country, been a proprietary school — was inefficient and existed only for the sake of adding to the incomes of the few men in the permanent Faculty. For many years much was made of this point; yet for years the American Medical Association has ranked the school in Class A. No criticism



CHARLES P. NORTON

Vice- (and acting) Chancellor, 1905
Chancellor, 1909

is easier to make than that of educational institutions. The foundation of such criticism need not rest on a very firm substratum of fact for it to be taken up and added to by disgruntled former students and instructors, who contribute their "inside" knowledge of conditions. Generally the importance and number of this class are in inverse proportion to the noise they make. The rest of the active opposition was supplied both by those who considered that the city was sufficiently provided with educational facilities; and to a lesser degree by those who considered that there were already enough colleges in the country and in this vicinity without the addition of still another, with resulting duplication of energies. In this class were ranged a few of the graduates of the older, wealthier universities quite out of touch with the longing for higher opportunities among Buffalo's high-school boys, who cannot afford to go away to colleges, however near at hand they may be. Gradually, however, these men came to realize that every large city must have an opportunity of completely educating the sons and daughters of its families at home. It is certainly well for the American family to maintain an integrity as complete as possible and covering as long a time as is expedient. The sons and daughters go away from the early hearthstone soon enough through the force of necessity.

Let us not be blind to the advantages which may accrue to some students when thrown upon their own resources away from home, but the universities will go henceforth where the people and the pupils are to be found. The people and the pupils are now, for better or for worse, in the cities. Herein lies our weakness. Hundreds of students are compelled to seek their college training away from home. They leave their cities at their most impressionable age of budding civic consciousness. The city loses touch with the students whom it has fostered during ten or twelve years. Absence from it for the next four years dulls the

edge of city appreciation. While the city is recalled for some sentimental reason, its civic possibility and duty do not loom large in the imagination and affection of the student. Absence does not make the civic heart grow fonder. The problems of his city do not constitute his problems. These students have lost in that asset in which most Buffalonians have never been over distinguished—civic pride. From the years of eighteen to twenty-two the civic appetite has not been whetted.

The second great argument used to convince the doubters has been the Americanizing influence of Buffalo's University. To Buffalo, more than to many other American cities, have come thousands of Germans, Italians, Poles, Russians, Hungarians—all ready to be moulded to high and great national ends, or debased to bad ones, according as there develop the noble traits of these nations, or there remain the bitter dregs of bad traits evolved in the struggle for national existence. To rise to better things—as many of them deserve—than the mere labor of their hands, these foreigners need leaders of their own race. The Polish and the Italian colonies of Buffalo, numbering respectively about 90,000 and 40,000, offer a vast field for educational work, especially along lines of medicine and hygiene. Much sickness can be prevented by right living, and their physicians are the greatest factors in this educational work. They have the confidence of their people. Knowing the causes, they can best offer remedies. They are active not only in their medical work, but are taking leading parts in the social and intellectual life of their people. They are best fitted to be, and are, their natural leaders.

Especially significant is the enrollment in the Arts Deparmentage. In 1915-16, 13% of the regular students were partment of students either foreign-born or of foreign Italian; 6% Polish. All of them with but two exceptions stood among the first tenth of the student body in scholar-

ship. They have a definite purpose in coming to college, from which none of the side issues of college life can deflect them. To them classroom work is both vocation and avocation. Italians, especially, will form a large proportion of the membership in the future Buffalo Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Thus, in brief, run some of the arguments used for ten years—for it took that amount of time to debate the subject. To test the bridge and to see whether it was solid enough to bear the weight of the heavy freight cars which would some day be sent over it, a pilot-engine was first dispatched. It made several trips, all highly successful, which made it apparent that if the foundations were strengthened the structure could bear considerably more weight. In that sense, if in no other, the ensuing experiment of the lectureships was valuable.

II.

The lectureships, naturally, were established to fill in the gap until a full-fledged Arts College could be established. They had their origin with a letter to Dr. Park written March 12, 1904, by Professor James McGiffert of Troy, a friend of his, who offered to endow a chair of English literature in the University provided the Council named as its incumbent the Rev. F. Hyatt Smith, M. A. Of the latter's ability Mr. McGiffert thought highly, so much so that he proposed to establish the chair for Mr. Smith by an annual payment, suggesting that he would make the endowment permanent when the plan had proved feasible. On September 12, 1904, the Council accepted the offer and Mr. Smith was authorized immediately to begin his lecture course. Originally a mere makeshift, designed to preserve and crystallize the sentiment that was being gradually aroused for an arts department, this professorship, the first endowed chair in the University's history, no

doubt would have gone much beyond its original conception, so gratifying was the favor accorded it. The classes met twice a week in the Y. M. C. A. building. Beginning with an enrollment of 26, the registration soon reached 50. The elasticity and informality of the methods used, coupled with the fact that never before had teachers of the city had an opportunity to secure college lectures of the kind, account for their success. Extension lectures in other subjects were soon added. Lewis Stockton gave a course on government; Harlow C. Curtiss, on American history; and Herbert P. Bissell, on German literature. The scholarly attainments of such men as these were appreciated, and their association with the University project gave impetus to the campaign now set on foot as a direct result of their successful courses. The committee in charge was empowered to add to its number a group representing the local alumni of various universities. From that step originated the interest of a little group of University Club members (Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, Principal Frank S. Fosdick, Principal Daniel Upton, Richard H. Templeton, and Harvey D. Blakeslee, Jr.) who unostentatiously accomplished a vast amount of preliminary work in anticipation of a city-wide campaign. From that amalgamation also dates the active co-operation of such men as the late J. N. Larned and John Lord O'Brian, the latter of whom was elected to the Council on May 3, 1904. On May 27, 1905, Mr. Larned, at a meeting of the Associated College Alumni at the University Club, delivered a notable address on "The University Extension Movement," which put the demand which he voiced for a college of liberal arts on the highest plane — greater than that of civic pride or of financial advantage — the need of supplying an answer to his question: "Now, what is there — aside from the moral strength that may be native in him — what is there that will best protect a young man from those narrowing and hardening tendencies in our

competitive organization of life? What will do most to withhold him from the sordid and selfish careers that make useless and mischievous citizens? What will do most to keep social and civic and patriotic and altruistic feeling alive in him? Why, assuredly, it is a full-fed mind, left with no leanness or scantness in its growth. Assuredly it is an early armoring of the man with fine tastes, high thoughts, large views — too fine, too high, too large to be reconcilable with an ignoble course in life. That, as I conceive it, is what liberal education — liberal culture — means for our democracy. It holds the vitalizing leaven of an influence which democracy can spare no more than it can spare the elementary under-culture of its common schools.''¹⁸

On this same high plane the college campaign was waged for the next twelve years, with accumulating success as the people came to realize (as the people always will if the future of their sons and daughters is put up to them without frills or side-issues) the truth of the educational situation outlined to them. All this time, lending concrete expression to the campaign, the lectures in English literature continued to be well attended up to the last class, on June 1, 1906. In May of that year the guarantor of the endowment suffered a financial loss which necessitated the abandonment of the project.

While this blow to their hopes was naturally severe, those behind the movement did not let it discourage them for long, and indeed it showed how general was the feeling that had already been aroused. Stimulated by the fear that what had been accomplished might be lost, several groups of men and women came to the rescue in proportion as their abilities and resources permitted. Some of the professors in the Medical College, Drs. Gibson, Busch, Bentz, and Hill, in lieu of a direct gift of money offered

18 Buffalo Historical Society "Publications," XIX, 87.

their services as teachers in those branches which are taught in a department of arts as well as of medicine. The Buffalo City Federation of Women's Clubs showed its confidence in the outcome of the campaign by pledging itself to raise a scholarship of \$2,000 for a college which did not yet exist; and finally a group of teachers in the various high schools offered their help in making an actual beginning of the College, proposing to use temporary quarters in the Y. M. C. A. building. They offered their services as practically volunteer instructors, and it is interesting to note that several of those who thus pledged their help — Messrs. Goetz, Casassa, Rhodes, and Piper — subsequently became members of the College Faculty, while still retaining their positions in their high schools. The petition was signed by the following: F. Hyatt Smith, chairman; P. Frederick Piper, secretary; Principal Frederick A. Vogt; Frederick C. Busch, M. D.; Frank H. Coffran; Jay E. Stagg; G. E. Fuhrmann; Charles E. Rhodes; Philip B. Goetz; Principal Frank S. Fosdick; Herbert U. Williams, M. D.; Felix A. Casassa, and M. A. G. Meads.

This generous offer, however, did not meet with acceptance. It was felt that the future prospects were too uncertain to permit the proposed committee to matriculate students for a four-year course with no more adequate accommodations in view than the old (not the present) Y. M. C. A. building. But now dawned at last upon the Council the prospect of being able to secure the site which was the first necessity for the permanent existence of the College of Arts and Sciences. In February, 1907, Vice-Chancellor Norton reported the possibility of the removal of the county almshouse into the country. He suggested that no finer location could be secured which would adequately allow for the future expansion of the University. At first it was suggested that the University propose a trade, that it should provide a farm which could be offered

to the Supervisors as a fair exchange. But no farm was available for such a purpose: none of the University's friends seemed to have a few hundred acres lying fallow, and consideration was narrowed to sites either within or very close to the city limits.

III.

The almshouse property is partly within and partly outside the city, but much the larger portion, about 92 out of the 106 acres secured, was county property. Accordingly, the Board of Supervisors was the first body consulted. By this time the advocates of the Greater University had united on the desirability of the almshouse site. At the beginning there had been some who, favoring a site nearer the heart of the city, mentioned park property near the Albright Art Gallery and the prospective home of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. This site, with its proximity to two great agencies of instruction and culture, had the obvious advantage of correlating civic institutions, but was deemed too small for all the buildings of a great university.

The 106 acres, on which have stood for about sixty years the county almshouse and its annexes, comprise the highest ground in the city. From the top of the stone quarry included in the site, one can view, out over the west, a striking combination of city and country. The busy Niagara Falls Boulevard joins Main Street where the University property begins, and beyond the city line, still bounding the campus, Main Street becomes the Williams-ville road. On the eastern side, the Bailey-avenue street-cars also run to the city line, adding to the accessibility of the site. There fewer houses have been built, and the ground is uneven, but one of the natural features of the campus is an attractive pond toward the eastern boundary, fed by natural springs.

In deeding away such a property the Supervisors were putting in trust a rich legacy. It was not altogether an ordinary commercial transaction. Property thus situated has been estimated by dealers, at the time of the sale, to be worth between \$2,000 and \$3,000 an acre, so that the University came into possession, for the sum of \$54,300, of land certainly worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Seldom can elected officials afford to be philanthropists, but it was purely a consideration of the purposes to which the land was to be put that actuated the Supervisors in placing it at that figure. The name of Asher B. Emery, chairman of the Board, is signed to the deed, and it was fortunate that one of the members of the University Club committee on the Greater University, Mr. Blakeslee, should be also a member of the Board. The preliminary payment, of \$5,000, on the purchase was made by a legacy from the late E. Carleton Sprague, former Chancellor. The balance of the price was raised altogether in small amounts, no one subscription being over \$1,000. While larger amounts would not, probably, have been declined, the endeavor was rather to impress the need of the proposed College on the great mass of average, middle-class people for whose children it was peculiarly designed. Impressively they reacted. Numerous subscriptions of one dollar and even less testified to the widespread interest.

The day when the requisite amount was reported to the Council as having been all raised, marked a personal compliment for Mr. Norton which his months of unremitting labor for the purchase had richly earned him. At the Commencement exercises of 1909, Adelbert Moot, the speaker of the day, told of the Council meeting the same morning, stating that those in attendance decided that one of their number was in a condition calling for immediate operation. "Then and there Doctors Park, Mann, Cary, with the other gentlemen assisting, removed from Mr. Norton the last

lingering Vice he had and gave to the University Chancellor Norton." To complete the triumph of the day, that morning came word that Governor Hughes had signed the bill providing for cancellation of all the stock of the University. At last the old bugbear which had been revamped so many times to frighten would-be friends was effectually put to sleep; at last it was possible legally to refute what had been really fiction for many years — that the University was a proprietary institution.

In the deed between the Supervisors and the University, executed June 16, 1909, there is one clause which has acted as a powerful incentive against undue delay: "If the property herein conveyed has not been put to University use within ten years of the date of the execution of this deed, the County of Erie shall have the right to repurchase the property aforesaid at the same price paid, with interest at 5 per cent. from the date of such payment." If such a calamity as the reversion of these 106 acres were allowed to happen, it would probably mean a permanent end to the Greater University, perhaps even of the University as it was in 1909; — for it has become increasingly evident, as larger and larger gifts have been made in this country for endowment and research, that independent professional schools can hardly exist without the advantages of a university connection. As American medical schools become fewer — but better — and their entrance requirements stricter, only the fittest survive — whose students are provided for them in large part by those who have received B. A.'s and B. S.'s from the same university. This has been one of the greatest difficulties of the local Medical College — especially after it had begun to require college work for entrance; and that is why the Arts Department was started, primarily as a feeder for the freshman medical class. This is true to some extent of the other professional schools of the University, so that it is not far out of the

way to say that the future of all the departments is in the last analysis bound up with that of the Arts Department. Probably it will be some years before the Medical College will require a college degree for entrance — desirable in most ways as that would be. Discussion of such a step leads back to a consideration of the class of students in the College, so many of whom cannot afford, even at home, to spend four years in academic study in addition to five or six in medical school and hospital. Even two often work hardship.

Aside from that factor, however, there is the claim that, especially in medicine, greater deftness in hand and brain results from beginning special study at a younger age than 22. Then, too, the value of the Bachelor's degree varies distinctly. A degree in itself signifies little in these days, when America can "boast" of nearly a thousand degree-giving institutions, and when there is quite as much difference in the value of a degree from different sources as in the merits of the colleges themselves. Two years in Harvard may be almost the equivalent of a Bachelor's degree in many a fresh-water college in states the Legislatures of which have been liberal in granting charters. But surely, whether two or four years are required, the very fact that *some* college work is necessary vindicates, more certainly than any other one thing can, the outstanding value of a college education for the professional man: the disciplined mind is the best tool for doing any work.

IV.

The problems confronting the men engaged in the effort for higher education in Buffalo were new to most of them, and new to the city. They had as yet won only the first phase of the struggle. They had convinced enough citizens of the need of a college for the college some day to be built; but what kind of an institution was it to be? Not

the question of whether it was to be old-fashioned or new, whether vocational studies and shop-work were to predominate over the classics — for the modern university must present a judicious combination; but whether sufficient funds could be secured to enable it to continue as a privately endowed institution, or whether the city should not share the expense. The necessary two millions for permanent endowment did not seem likely to be forthcoming before 1919, and in any event it seemed reasonable that the city whose name the University carries far¹⁹ should be asked to pay part of the maintenance, for a proper return. It was proposed that this return should be in the nature of 300 scholarships. Such a petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen in the spring of 1911.

The sum of only \$75,000 annually was asked for, in return for these scholarships. But the opponents of the University gathered in large numbers. At the hearings in the City Hall they heckled the University delegates, ridiculing them when they could not immediately answer every complicated question about maintenance and future funds, asking them to produce evidence to back up their confidence in the future of the College, demanding the names of those who were expected to contribute toward the endowment. Worst of all, the religious issue was injected. One alderman had heard dark hints that in the writings of one of the University Faculty were statements scandalously derogatory to the Catholic Church. Picking up gingerly Dr. Park's "History of Medicine," and turning to the page where he had been told that such ammunition awaited the fuse, he thundered out this quotation, among others, from the preface, omitting to include any context or connecting matter: "Only when students of science emancipated themselves from the prejudices and superstitions of

¹⁹ There are Buffalo graduates practising in Egypt, Belgian Congo, China, Syria, Japan, France, Hawaii, Porto Rico, besides in practically every State in the Union.

the theologians did medicine make more than perceptible progress."

The second issue injected in order to becloud the situation was the question of municipal control. The original contract had provided that the city should be represented on the Council by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel; but inasmuch as it was to be only partially a municipal institution, the University Council felt that such a representation was proportionate to the financial share of the city in the enterprise. If the city had desired to take over the whole University, in such a way as Cincinnati has done, there would have been, of course, no objection to absolute city control. But when the University Council objected to entire city control, on the reasonable ground that the city would be only supplying a fraction of the expense, the opposition saw a second effectual means of killing the whole scheme. The fact that it was legally impossible, both under the existing University charter and by the enabling act of 1909, thus to turn over control to the city, was ignored; the Council was a "bunch of high-brows" who would trust no one else with the control of the people's University. Some of the newspaper stories at the time were more than undignified — they were positively indecent in their misrepresentation. Many of the papers, however, lent effective and intelligent support.

Such attacks it was inadvisable, if not impossible, to refute. All the Council could do was to prepare a dignified statement, on which they rested their case with all open-minded citizens. After deprecating the religious question which had arisen under a total — yet not, in all cases, a wilful — misapprehension of their aims, the Council dealt with the legal problem of city control, and continued:

There are also other compelling practical reasons why the University cannot be placed under city control. Your attention is respect-

fully called to the fact that the annual appropriation suggested in the proposed contract is only a portion of the money which it will be necessary to raise in order to help to equip and carry on the new College. The University intends to use these funds so appropriated solely for the purpose of obtaining as instructors a staff of scholars and scientists of high rank. The contract will properly bind it so to use such funds. For necessary buildings and their maintenance, additional instructors, and other purposes, a further sum, amounting to from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, must be ultimately raised by the University. This money must be obtained from donations to be made from time to time by private citizens in Buffalo and elsewhere. Of this amount \$250,000 should be raised at once for buildings, if the contract is made. The fact that a college could be said to be under city control would militate against these donations. Private citizens would view the College as a purely municipal institution, would feel no personal interest in it or responsibility for it, and would expect the city to support it adequately. It is a fact that citizens rarely give money to city institutions. Rightly or wrongly, politics is often thought to be a factor in the management of city institutions. Scientists and scholars of the first rank will not give up work elsewhere and come to an institution where they think politics may control; and the same consideration would deter its citizens from making their donations. The citizens of Buffalo want a first-class college or none; and the best interests of the city itself demand that the new College be a dignified and efficient institution of learning, entirely removed from the perils incident to municipal control.

This city cannot afford to wait longer for higher education, such as all large and many smaller cities now enjoy. We have had very decisive public declarations to that effect. If any official thinks otherwise, let him openly and squarely oppose us upon this simple issue, and not obscure it by insincere artifice or false issue injected to oppose the establishment of this College upon any terms whatever.

In our desire to remove all objections made to the contract proposed by us, we therefore respectfully make the following requests:

(1) That your honorable body now show by individual vote of its members that it is willing to enter into a suitable form of contract with the University for the purposes specified in the enabling act.

(2) That after such action, you enter into a properly drawn contract to be negotiated immediately, and to be satisfactory to the Council of the University as well as to yourselves, and if

deemed advisable that this contract so executed may be thereafter submitted to a vote of the people for approval before it shall take effect.

The present members of the University Council have no private interests to exploit. The interests of the city can be protected by a proper contract. We have been and are willing to agree that all reasonable restrictions shall be put into the contract to guarantee the proper and economical expenditure of any money to be paid by the city in return for the free scholarships which the University agrees to furnish.

If the present members of the Council, as citizens and taxpayers, are not deemed representative of the community, they stand ready to resign, so that their places may be filled by others to be chosen and elected in the manner provided by the charter of the University. Our only desire has been to place this city where it belongs in the matter of education — to give to every young man and woman, Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, an opportunity to obtain in Buffalo an education that will fit them for life as well as any which today may be obtained elsewhere by those who have the means to secure it. We have inherited this trust from our predecessors, who were inspired by the same ambition, and we will not cease in our efforts until we have created such a college.

When the question of the city's willingness to enter into a contract came to a vote in the Board of Aldermen, on April 17, 1911, the proposed, or any other similar agreement was voted down by fourteen to nine. The cause of commission government received that day its first great endorsement in Buffalo. Both candidates for Mayor in the previous election had pledged their administration, if elected, to do all in their power for the Greater University, but the pledge seemed powerless against the reactionary forces.

V.

Two years passed after this defeat, a time apparently of general apathy toward the movement. Recovery was slow. Meantime the professional departments were experiencing great increases in their enrollments. In 1913 the freshman medical class consisted of 94. Important changes



JAMES A. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy, 1905-1917
Secretary of the Medical Department from 1912.

were taking place in administration, bringing into the Council three new deans. Dr. Alden as the member-elect from the Law Faculty took the place of Mr. Moot, who had received the high honor of election to the State Board of Regents. Dr. Daniel H. Squire succeeded, as dental dean, Dr. Snow, who shortly thereafter removed to California, where he still keeps up a lively interest in the College. Dr. Herbert U. Williams, professor of pathology, succeeded Dr. Mann as dean of the Medical College, and to him is due a large share of the credit for the successful inauguration, in the summer of 1913, of the courses in arts and sciences. In the Medical Faculty Doctors Mann, Long, and Busch resigned their chairs of obstetrics, *materia medica*, and physiology respectively; and to succeed two of them, teachers who had achieved reputations outside Buffalo were called to the Faculty. Frederick H. Pratt, M. A., M. D., of the Harvard Medical School, was made professor of physiology, and Francis C. Goldsborough, B. S., M. D., of Johns Hopkins University, became professor of obstetrics. DeWitt H. Sherman, B. A., M. D., was made professor of *materia medica*. The retirement of Dr. Frederick C. Busch as professor of physiology was necessitated by ill health, and his untimely death in 1914 was a grievous loss alike to the medical and teaching professions. In 1910 Dr. James A. Gibson had been elected professor of anatomy, continuing a connection of many years, and he was made secretary and treasurer of the College in 1912, succeeding Dr. Long.^{19a} In the Dental Faculty Dr. R. H. Hofheinz, now of Rochester, had resigned the chair of operative dentistry, being made professor emeritus. He was succeeded by Dr. Squire, dean since 1912. At the same time Dr. Charles K. Buell began his membership in the Faculty, being made professor of crown and bridge work and dental ceramics. The only important change in the Faculty of Pharmacy was the

19a. Dr. Gibson died on October 4, 1917.

election in 1913 of Dr. Eli H. Long as professor of toxicology. In the Law School Hon. George B. Burd, Hon. Clinton T. Horton, and Frederick D. Corey entered the Faculty.

It has been previously remarked that the Medical College has been for many years ranked in Class A by the committee on medical education of the American Medical Association. Naturally one of the conditions of remaining in that class has been a readiness to advance not only the requirements for a degree but more especially those for entrance. From that august body — whose deerees are to 100,000 doctors supreme law — now came the ruling that medical schools must require at least one preliminary college year, including certain stated subjects, in order to be approved. So here, all ready-made, was the beginning of the Arts Department. On June 18, 1913 — an historic date when its consequences are considered — the Council met to discuss how best it could meet the new situation. The Councilors were careful to deprecate any thought of founding a college, for which there were no more funds in sight now than before, and so the new departure was christened Courses in Arts and Sciences. But in the background of their minds must have been the idea that the enterprise was not to be wholly in favor of only the Medical College. If it was received favorably by the public — despite the meager resources available, totally inadequate for a college — it would certainly encourage them to develop the courses, if that were possible at the end of the year. Accordingly, in addition to the purely pre-medical courses offered — English, French, German, chemistry, biology, physics — others were advertised whereby a complete freshman year's work could be obtained in the course leading to the B. S. degree. Such additional courses were mathematics and mechanical drawing. A committee consisting of the three senior deans, Doctors

Williams, Gregory, and Alden, was appointed as a supervisory body, which after a few months was changed to included the fourth dean, Dr. Squire, and a member-elect, Mr. Park, from the infant Faculty. For over a year this committee held frequent meetings to decide on the nature of the courses and the personnel of the Faculty, until it was discharged in 1915, when the conduct of the new Department was left entirely in the hands of its Faculty.

This first Faculty of Arts and Sciences consisted of the following: chemistry, Albert P. Sy, Ph. D., and Walter M. Ralph, B. Chem.; physics, M. Smith Thomas, A. C., and James Cadwell, B. A.; biology, Lester B. Gary and Rosa R. Weigand; mathematics, Wilfred H. Sherk, M. A.; English, Philip B. Goetz, B. A.; French, Felix A. Casassa and Julian Park, M. A.; German, Wilhelm Oncken; Latin, Peter Gow, Jr., B. A. John O. McCall, B. A., D. D. S., of the Dental Faculty, had been made secretary in charge of the courses, continuing in February of 1914, when Mr. Park succeeded him.

On September 22, 1913, the various departments of the University began their work for the year, and for the first time opening exercises were held by all the schools in common. Interest naturally centered on the registration in the arts courses. In presiding at the joint exercises, Chancellor Norton reminded the Law alumni and students that it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Law School, which started its work in the Public Library building just a quarter of a century ago to a day. "At that time," he said, "as a member of the Law Faculty I faced an entering class of eight good men and true, a tiny nucleus which has developed into one of the best schools of the country, its needs having grown so that this year it requires three times the space it had last session. Today, as the head of a greatly enlarged and almost complete University, I have the fortune to face an entering

class of no less than thirty-five, who are willing to try their luck in our youngest department.”²⁰

There were in addition twenty-six special students. Not all of the thirty-five were pre-medical students. Six of them entered the B. S. course, with the touching confidence that Providence would provide the other three years, or that, if they were transferred to other colleges, their freshman year’s work would be accredited. Strange to say, it was. Cornell, Colgate, and even Harvard granted the same privileges to students transferred from an utterly unknown and untried institution as if they had come from the oldest college in the land. Nothing could have been a more welcome surprise than that kind of encouragement. It came before the new courses had even been inspected by the Regents. It was not until the second year was under way that the State Department of Education approved even the pre-medical year. In the fall of 1915 it approved the entire freshman year as of standard college grade and proposed to take similar action from year to year until the full four-years’ course was registered. In accordance with this action, the sophomore year was accredited in the fall of 1916.

It was obvious from the start, however, that not much more than freshman subjects could be taught in the accommodations available. No money was at hand to hire rooms outside of the University quarters as they then were. So the office of the new “college” for some months consisted of practically two desks in the librarian’s room of the medical building. For recitation rooms, both the medical and dental buildings were requisitioned, but naturally the needs of the arts classes were subordinated to the requirements of those departments. It became a common thing for an instructor to find his class, which was scheduled for a certain room, at the other end of the building. It was

20 *Buffalo Express*, September 23, 1913.

perfectly possible, before he got to know his students' faces, for him to walk into a room full of supposedly arts students, to find blank expressions when he began to expound French or mathematics, and to discover that they were medical or pharmacy or dental students.

Before the end of its first year the Greater University suffered the loss of one of its most earnest champions — one eager to advance its fame not only in ways pertaining to his own profession but everywhere that its service was needed. The Council, meeting the day after Dr. Park's death, February 16, 1914, adopted the following resolution :

By the sudden death of Roswell Park, M. D., M. A., LL. D., the University of Buffalo loses far more than can adequately be expressed in the words of a brief, formal appreciation, such as this tribute of respect must be. It is not for us so much to measure Dr. Park's high service in this community as a public-spirited citizen, as a versatile yet profound toiler in scientific research, or as a writer whose world-wide fame has conferred distinction upon the home of his adoption, as to recognize and declare the great debt the University of Buffalo owes him as its loyal and generous friend and as its constant and tireless champion. He shared our vicissitudes and aspirations for thirty years, and he lived to be able to say, as he did to this Council twelve hours before his death, that he rejoiced in the signs of an early consummation of the long-cherished hopes of the University's steadfast friends.

The chair of surgery was not filled until 1917, when Dr. Park's associate, Edgar R. McGuire, 1900, for several years associate professor, was elected full professor.

Dr. Ernest Wende, also internationally known in scientific circles, had died in 1911, and the University was shortly to lose two other beloved members of its Faculty. Dr. Nelson W. Wilson, '98, died in 1915, and Dr. Harry Mead, '91, in 1917. Both these teachers, who were of about the same age, had achieved much in their lifetime, but much more was expected of them.

IV.

In the summer of 1915 the system of governing the Medical College, practically the same as that which had been in operation since the beginning, was completely modified. Instead of an executive Faculty of few members, with rather autocratic powers of nomination to the general Faculty, the new organization vested the control in two bodies, an administrative board of ten members, nominated by the Faculty for appointment by the Council, and a board of instruction of twelve, consisting of the heads of the teaching departments or their delegates. A number of standing committees, appointed by the Faculty, has charge of various divisions of work. Voting power in the Faculty is held by all teachers, with the exception of instructors and assistants of less than five years' service.²¹

This system of government, which has the support of the entire Faculty, utilizes the best features of various other institutions and incorporates a number of original ideas, the credit for the greater part of which belongs to Professor Pratt. The plan in general is designed to place responsibility for the affairs of the College upon the teaching staff, which delegates power to its administrative bodies and through these to their officers. In the interest of a compact University organization, ultimate decision rests, however, with the Council as trustees.

The first administrative board under the new regime was composed of: Thomas H. McKee, Herbert U. Williams, Charles G. Stockton, Grover W. Wende, Francis C. Goldsborough, DeWitt H. Sherman, James A. Gibson, Nelson G. Russell, Frederick H. Pratt, and Arthur G. Bennett. The board is renewed every five years by two annual retirements and elections.

²¹ By-laws and rules governing the Department of Medicine, published April, 1916.

The first board of instruction consisted of: DeLancey Rochester, associate professor of medicine, chairman; John L. Butsch, assistant professor of pharmacology, secretary; Herbert U. Williams, professor of pathology and bacteriology; Albert P. Sy, professor of chemistry; James W. Putnam, professor of neurology; W. Ward Plummer, assistant professor of orthopedics; Grover W. Wende, professor of dermatology; Arthur G. Bennett, assistant professor of ophthalmology; James A. Gibson, professor of anatomy; Charles A. Bentz, associate in embryology; Frederick H. Pratt, professor of physiology; and Francis C. Goldsborough, professor of obstetrics.

At the same time, Dr. Williams retired as dean in order to devote more time to his teaching work, and his place was taken by Dr. Thomas H. McKee, '98, who entered thoroughly into the spirit of the new regime. In the Dental Faculty Dr. Abram Hoffman was elected professor of prosthetic dentistry, Dr. John O. McCall, professor of chemistry (transferred in 1917 to the professorship of oral hygiene), and Dr. Thomas O. Hicks, professor of histology and embryology.

A significant addition to the Council membership also took place. In November, 1914, the Arts Faculty, feeling that there was no one member of the Council qualified by intimate association to represent it as the other Faculties were represented, petitioned for permission to elect a delegate. The request was promptly and adequately answered in the election of Philip Becker Goetz, who, however, became a member at large. This was because, if he had come in as a member-elect from the Arts Faculty, recognition might thereby have been extended as a College — which for the time being the desire was to avoid.

VII.

But the new enterprise was all unconsciously impressing its needs upon the community. Some of those who recognized its worth and realized the poverty of its resources were members of an organization which for nearly thirty years had done work for women of inestimable value along educational and social lines. This work was carried on in a substantial and handsome four-story building of brick and stone at the corner of Delaware Avenue and Niagara Square. There the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, at first doing pioneer work, gradually saw its purposes shared by other organizations with similar aims. The efficiency of the Public Library, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Legal Aid Bureau, and other kindred bodies, together with the increased scope of the Charity Organization Society, meant duplication of energy if an organization with the Union's limited funds should continue to do their work. First in the field in many of these activities, the Women's Union saw itself gradually, though still doing excellent work, pushed to one side by wealthier societies, which owed their success, in some cases, to their imitation of the Union's methods. At the last full meeting of the Union, January 28, 1915, the practical side of the matter was presented in spirited fashion by Mrs. Henry S. Madden, who pointed out that any business which was annually going deeper into debt furnished its own best argument for discontinuing. She added that although this failure was not prompting the gift of the building or detracting from its altruistic spirit, the women must realize that they had no right to appeal for funds for work which was not being done.

The proposition of the gift was enthusiastically greeted. Said one newspaper: "Let the example be followed by the men of Buffalo, who need not be ashamed here to acknowledge the leadership of public-spirited women who have so



TOWNSEND HALL

Formerly the building of the Women's Educational
and Industrial Union

effectively pointed the way. May the new College of Arts and Sciences be a fitting monument to Buffalo womanhood!"²²

Of the conditions of the gift the most important proved to be a very fortunate proviso. It was, that within one year — on or before February 22, 1916, the University was to raise \$100,000 for the endowment of a College of Arts and Sciences. The University was further to assume the current liabilities of the Union, not exceeding \$6,000, and was to maintain annually three free scholarships for women. These scholarships are known as the Women's Educational and Industrial Union scholarship, the Founders' scholarship, and the Fiske scholarship of household arts. The Union's building was to be known thereafter as Townsend Hall, in honor of Mrs. George W. Townsend, founder and long-time president of the Union. If the property on Niagara Square is ever sold, another building for the same purpose must be erected and given the same name.

University Day (February 22) of 1915 was celebrated as if the gift was practically assured. The speaker of the day was Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, and Mrs. Adelbert Moot spoke in behalf of the Union. Briefly sketching its history, she mentioned those to whom its success was due, saying that the founder, Mrs. Townsend, was the only one of the original group now present. "Still inspired by a devout and absorbing passion for progress, she leads the way toward this noble co-operation between Union and University. Dear to us is the past of the Women's Union, with all its cherished memories, and equally dear to us shall be the future of the College of Arts and Sciences. With this gift go all our confidence and prayers that genuine, molding, humanizing

22 *Buffalo Commercial*, January 29, 1915.

culture will rise above the horizon and dignify the human life of our city.”²³

Visibly affected, but despite her age speaking in clear tones which more than once rang out inspiringly, Mrs. Townsend formally presented the building of the Union to Chancellor Norton, saying as she concluded: “As I pass this trust deed in behalf of the Women’s Educational and Industrial Union to the University of Buffalo, I would pay grateful tribute to the three or four former presidents who followed me (only one is absent today) — Mrs. Henry C. Fiske, Mrs. Thomas B. Reading, Mrs. Adelbert Moot, and Mrs. Henry Wertimer. I would emphasize the fact that we are not giving up Union ideals — many of them have been realized; the Union has always stood for higher education.”²⁴ Mrs. Townsend lived long enough to see the University take permanent possession of the building named for her; then, in 1916, passed to her rest.

Some other gifts were announced on that memorable occasion, which came as surprises. The Women’s Investigating Club contributed a scholarship for girls of the value of \$2,000, and Mrs. John Miller Horton announced the donation of the Pascal Paoli Pratt scholarship, of a like amount.

On March 15th the new Department (for the Council had now formally given it that designation) moved to its new quarters, and there was another celebration. This time the auditorium in Townsend Hall, with a seating capacity of 600, was used for the exercises, which brought together a number of men prominent for their interest in educational matters. The students taking work in the new building now numbered in this, the second year of the Department, ninety, who found that the building was easily adapted to the activities of a college. This was on

23 *Buffalo Express*, February 23, 1915.

24 *Ibid.*

account of the largely educational work of the Union. The classrooms are large and of varying sizes; laboratories were equipped, and a reference library begun in the Ripley Memorial Library room.

From almost entirely a pre-medical course the Department had already grown so as to include a number of subjects of sophomore grade. Mr. Goetz had added a course in Shakespeare, Mr. Sherk sophomore mathematics, and Mr. Park, leaving the French altogether in Mr. Casassa's hands, offered the first of a number of courses in history. C. Lee Shilliday, M. S., joined the Faculty from Cornell as instructor in biology.

For the third year the increased accommodations made it possible to enlarge even further the scope of the work. Additions to the Faculty included Susan F. Chase, Pd. D., in psychology, and Francesco E. DiBartolo, B. A., in Italian; while other subjects added were German literature, hygiene, nature study, English poets of the nineteenth century, United States and South American history, and further advanced work in chemistry and mathematics. The matriculation in September, 1915, showed a total of 205, many of whom enrolled still without any definite assurance that they could be granted a degree in arts or science in due time. Most of the special students have been teachers in the city's high or grade schools, who avail themselves of this opportunity (which they never had prior to the establishment of the College) to secure advanced work either in the subjects which they teach or for its cultural advantage. It will be some years before many of them will have been able to secure sufficient credits for a degree, but the College has made every allowance for these public-spirited teachers, who sacrifice much time, money, and convenience to increase their usefulness to the city and their own mental resources. The subjects most popular with them are taught at hours when they can

attend, and they enroll in the same classes as the regular students.

VIII.

To attempt any further detailed survey of the development of the incipient College would occupy relatively undue space. And yet its first four years, with which this account closes, are as momentous as the first years of any great educational movement. They lack, to be sure, the romance of the origins of such a college as Williams — whose founder was a military hero, dying in the midst of victory and leaving all his property to perpetuate his name; and they lack the continual excitement of such a phenomenal growth as that of the University of Chicago, where, inside of twenty-five years, "every year saw established a new journal, a new department, a new college, or a new school."²⁵ It may well be repeated that no group of men bent on conferring untold benefits upon their city ever met with such discouragement. "Do not tie yourself up with such a scheme," was the advice given to more than one member of the Faculty.

But when their vindication came, it was complete. At the time of the Women's Union gift the country had not yet recovered from the first uncertainty caused by the great war. War orders had not yet brought on the subsequent wave of prosperity. So the raising, in 1915, of the \$100,000 necessary for the permanent possession of Townsend Hall seemed a formidable obstacle. Time wore on, and nothing apparently was being done. University Day of next year — the time limit allowed — was actually at hand before it was known that the building was secured. But the actual gifts then made and promised so far exceeded expectations that many eyes grew dim, many hearts beat faster, and even the frequent applause died down as the realization

25 T. W. Goodspeed, "History of the University of Chicago," p. 472.

of what such generosity would mean to the community came home to those who had worked under so many discouragements for such a culmination. Gifts aggregating a greater total than have ever been given for educational purposes in Buffalo were announced at the exercises of February 22, 1916, by the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, in behalf of the Council. His report included a reading of the following letter:

BUFFALO, February 16, 1916.

DEAR DR. RAYMOND: My children and myself are desirous of creating some memorial in memory of my late husband, Seymour H. Knox, and after careful consideration have concluded that the thing of most vital interest to the City of Buffalo and its people is the University of Buffalo, and we can think of no finer purpose in creating a memorial in memory of Mr. Knox than to be permitted to assist in the upbuilding and development of an institution of learning such as the City of Buffalo should possess.

It is our desire to create an endowment fund for the University of Buffalo to be known as the Seymour H. Knox Foundation, the principal of which, together with other gifts which may from time to time be made to the Foundation, shall be held intact and the income used for the support and maintenance of a department of liberal arts and sciences in the University of Buffalo.

In order that the University may take advantage of the generous proposition of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in reference to their property on Niagara Square, I beg to inform you that I am prepared, upon request from the University and upon satisfactory assurance that the other conditions of the proposition of the Women's Union have been complied with, and that the University of Buffalo will receive said sum and devote the same to the purposes herein set forth, to deposit to the credit of the University of Buffalo the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which sum, together with any other gifts which may from time to time be added to it, shall be known as the Seymour H. Knox Foundation, which sum or sums shall be held intact and the income used for the purpose aforesaid.

It is my hope that the fund hereinabove created shall by gifts from myself and my children amount ultimately to half a million dollars, and it is my present purpose to make a gift of \$50,000 each year for the next three years and to provide in my will for a further gift of

\$250,000 to said fund. Of course, I shall ask that proper provisions be made governing the care and preservation of the property from time to time constituting the Seymour H. Knox Foundation, and the method of its investment and disposition.

With sincere thanks to you for presenting to us the opportunity of assisting in the promotion of this splendid enterprise, believe me

Most sincerely yours,

MRS. SEYMOUR H. KNOX.

In submitting this letter, Dr. Raymond said in part:

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that this ultimate gift of half a million dollars for endowment assures the establishment of the College, for it is by endowment only that a modern college is maintained; so that, whatever our College may become in the future, it will always rest upon the foundation laid by this gift, and bearing the name of Seymour H. Knox. This name, which has stood for years in this community for a clean private life, strict integrity, strength of character, and business ability amounting to genius, has added to it today a distinction that wealth alone cannot confer—the distinction and honor expressed by the words “public benefactor,” and so becomes a name that will always be honored in this city of his residence and will live in the grateful regard of thousands upon thousands who through generations to come will share in the benefits made possible by this foundation.

But while endowment is doubtless the most imperative need of a college and usually the most difficult thing to secure, there are other needs which must be met before a college can be said to be fairly established; and chief among these are buildings and equipment for its work. An endowment cannot be diverted to these ends. Unless, therefore, some adequate physical equipment can be provided our College enterprise will be slow in developing. You see, therefore, the necessity of providing for a building to be erected on the College site within the limit of time fixed by the county, and consequently you can appreciate all that it means for me to announce, as I now do, the gift of a quarter of a million dollars for the erection of the first or central building, the key of the whole group of buildings that will ultimately crown University Hill. This central building is to bear the name of Edmund Hayes Hall.

This gift, however, carries with it a condition for which I think the University will always be grateful; namely, that in addition to

it one million dollars be raised for the purposes of the College before June 16, 1919. I am not informed whether or not the Seymour H. Knox endowment fund may be counted toward this million dollars; and really it does not matter, for now that this great enterprise which has been talked about for so many years has been so splendidly begun, we believe most confidently that the citizens of Buffalo will carry it through to an equally splendid consummation.

The hour has struck. In this confident belief, the joint committee of which I have spoken will soon begin a city-wide campaign for a million dollars, of which one-half at least shall be for endowment. With a million dollars of endowment and three-quarters of a million in buildings and equipment, the year 1919 will mark the complete establishment of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Buffalo, that for all the future shall be the crowning glory of the Queen City of the Lakes. But whatever the future may have in store, nothing will ever dim the lustre of the three names we honor today — Seymour H. Knox, Edmund Hayes, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

It remains but to pick up some scattered threads -- for many factors which enter into the life of a university have been, for the sake of continuity, neglected in the previous pages. But college life and customs have been unfortunately absent to a great extent from the University of Buffalo. Most of the students live at home, and the professional studies of all of them leave them little time for extra-curriculum activities. Nevertheless, athletics have sporadically appeared. From about 1896 up to 1903 the University was creditably represented by a football eleven, which encountered teams from some of the largest colleges in the East and middle West. In the fall of 1915 athletics were renewed, with increasing success until the spring of 1917, when the declaration of war forced a cancellation of schedules. The University, like its sister institutions, is well represented by young patriots in the Army, Navy, and National Guard. Publications have included *The Iris*, published annually from 1897 to 1907, and a monthly, *The University Bison*, which began in March, 1913, and has

since prospered, being originally conducted partly to keep the general public in touch with the Greater University movement. Musical interests now comprise not only a glee club but a band and an orchestra. The University branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is busy enough to warrant the services of a graduate secretary, giving most of his time to the students. For some years this secretary was Raymond F. Rope, who, however, in the summer of 1917 left Buffalo for China.

If it is not an imposing array of undergraduate activities, the explanation is — at least in part — creditable; the students come to work, and realize that they have frittered away sufficient time already in the schools or colleges from which they have come to the University. Each Department has its fraternities, which not only solve the problem of a college home for the out-of-town students but invariably have for their aims a desire to increase their members' studiousness and mental resources in their own profession. This may not be the most important purpose of all of them, but at least it enters into their objects sufficiently to win for the Buffalo fraternities respect as well as tolerance.

For years, as was natural, the alumni confined what interest they took in the University to their own department. But the departmental alumni associations were all active and attracted to their reunions a satisfactory number of the old students. This, while good in its way, was narrowing; all these graduates received their degrees not from a department but from the University. To secure the interest and active co-operation of the alumni in the University as a whole was a task which, never having been systematically attempted before 1915, called for the most persistent energy on the part of those whose inspiration was: "The loyalty of the alumni to Alma Mater is the greatest moral asset of the University." On February 22,

1915, after much preliminary work the Federated Alumni Association was founded, with every graduate *ipso facto* an associate member. The members are the departmental alumni societies, five in number, each of which elects three members, the resulting fifteen forming the House of Delegates; they in turn elect the officers of the association. It is a workable form of organization, and treats every department equitably in rotation, the president being *ipso facto* the president of each departmental association, taking them in the order of the founding of the department. The association has held three well-attended dinners on the evening of each University Day, and has been responsible for the organization of district branch associations wherever there are enough graduates to justify their existence. In this way branch associations have been formed for the Rochester district, the central and northern New York district, the Chautauqua district, southern New York and northern Pennsylvania, and Greater New York. Each organization holds a meeting and dinner at different times of the year, at which the local alumni are largely represented.

He is indeed rash who in these days ventures to predict the future in anything — least of all in education. He may prophesy the future of the professional school with more certainty than that of the college of arts, for the one is a stepping-stone to a career more obviously than the other. No college today has fully risen to the importance or the privilege of its opportunity. No institution in the land has a destiny richer in its potentiality than this four-year old college; no city in the Union is in greater need of its ministrations. But in a community like Buffalo — which, after all, is a new city, especially in the education of its citizens — more and more people are, happily, coming to realize that no city is great unless it rests the eye, feeds the intellect, and leads its people out of the bondage of

the commonplace. Buffalo has agencies which do one or another of these things, but to do all three it must be blessed with the moral reservoir of higher education. These pages, then, miss the interpretation which it has been the effort to give them if they have not furnished the background for such a high resolve.

APPENDIX I

BENEFACtors OF THE UNIVERSITY.*

- 1882 James P. White, M. D., medical library, bequest.
1891 George N. Burwell, M. D., medical library, bequest.
1891 Mrs. Esther A. Glenny, \$2,500, for the Burwell Library Fund.
1891 Jonathan Scoville, \$20,000, bequest; used toward the cost of the new medical building.
1896 Devillo W. Harrington, M. D., '71, \$2,000, for the Harrington Lectureship Fund, for lectures in the Medical College by outside specialists.
1897 C. F. W. Boedecker, D. D. S., New York, museum of comparative dental anatomy.
1897 E. Carleton Sprague, \$5,000, bequest; used toward the purchase of the North Main-street site.
1899 Elizabeth Gates, \$5,000, bequest, to the Medical College.
1900 Mrs. William H. Gratwick, Sr., \$25,000, for the Gratwick Cancer Laboratory.
1902 Charles Van Bergen, M. D., a sum to furnish the physiological and pharmacological laboratories in the medical building.
1905 George Gorham, \$1,000, bequest, to the Medical College.
1909 Buffalo City Federation of Women's Clubs, \$2,000, for the Katherine Pratt Horton scholarship in the College of Arts.
1913 Charles A. Ring, M. D., '78, \$500, bequest, to the Medical College.
1914 Hamilton Ward, \$2,000, for the maintenance of the College of Arts.
1914 Roswell Park, M. D., medical library, bequest.
1915 Women's Educational and Industrial Union, gift of their building.

* This list does not include most of the contributors (1) to the medical building on High Street, (2) to the purchase of the North Main Street site, or (3) to the library of the Law School. Space would not suffice to enumerate all these benefactors.

- 1915 Women's Investigating Club, \$2,000, for a scholarship.
 1915 Henry A. Richmond, \$3,550, bequest, for the College of Arts.
 1915 Irving M. Snow, M. D., '81, \$2,000, for the Medical College.
 1915 Mrs. John Miller Horton, \$2,000, for the Pascal Paoli Pratt scholarship in the College of Arts.
 1916-1919 Mrs. Seymour H. Knox, Seymour H. Knox, Jr., and Mrs. Frank H. Goodyear, \$250,000, for the endowment of the College of Arts.
 1916 Edmund Hayes, \$250,000 for the first building of the College of Arts, conditional on the raising of \$1,000,000.
 1917 Clara A. March, M. D., '07, \$2,000, as a loan fund for students in the Colleges of Medicine and Chemistry.
 1917 Women's Educational and Industrial Union, \$3,000, to be known as the Cora Bullymore Fund, for the purchase of books for the library of the College of Arts.

APPENDIX II

STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY, 1916-17

Department	Alumni Organized	Number of Faculty	Students	Years in Course
Medicine.....	1875	107	206	4
Pharmacy.....	1889	13	120	2-3
Law.....	1914	24	147	3
Dentistry.....	1900	42	285	4
Analytical Chemistry.....	1914	12	57	3
Arts and Sciences.....	21	239	3
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Totals.....		219	1,054	

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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